CARNRICK'S
SOLUBLE FOOD
FOR INFANTS AND INVALIDS.
THE ONLY FOOD that digests as easily as human milk and agrees with all Infants and Children.
THE ONLY FOOD that thoroughly nourishes the Child without the addition of Cow's Milk.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 28672—New Series. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1892.

"INVALID'S PORT."
CUTLER, PALMER & CO.'S
SHIPPING.
ANALYSED BY PROFESSOR CASSEL, F.I.C., F.C.S.
OBTAINABLE IN ALL PRESIDENCIES.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	Saturday.
B.I. ROME	5750	1200	A. B. Daniel	27th Feb.
† SURAT	3142	500	R. Sleeman	5th Mar.
B.I. KHEDIVE	3868	600	L. H. Moule	12th "
† SIAM	3038	500	H. T. Weigholl	19th "
B.I. MIRZAPORE	3913	600	R. Harvey	26th "
† ASSAM	3041	500	G. W. F. Browne	2nd Apr.
B.I. CARTHAGE	4279	1000	M. de Horne	9th "
† SIAM	3038	500	H. T. Weigholl	16th "
B.I. CLYDE	4136	800	J. L. Parfitt	23rd "
† ASSAM	3041	500	G. W. F. Browne	30th "
B.I. ROME	5750	1200	A. B. Daniell	7th May.
† SIAM	3038	500	H.T. Weigholl	14th "
B.I. PEKIN	3909	600	P. Harris	21st "
				Friday.
ASSAM	3038	500	G.W.F. Browne	27th May.

The steamers marked B. I. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.
† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipthere to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare, from Brindisi to London by the Mail route, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. and O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Masagon before 9 a.m. on the day of sailing.
A Steam Barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at noon on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received.
The attention of passengers is called to the importance of having their baggage correctly labelled with port of destination.

SPECIAL STEAMERS TO LONDON, CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain	Tuesday, 5 p.m.,
SHANNON	4077	800	C. Edwards	22nd Mar.
PENINSULAR	4072	1000	A. C. Loggin	19th April.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons	H.P.	Captains.	About
PEKIN	3909	600	P. Harris	25th Feb.
MALWA	2270	600	C. Preston	10th Mar.
RAVENNA	3257	700	E. Crewe	24th "
SURAT	3142	550	R. Sleeman	7th Apl.
THAMES	4078	800	W. Seaton	21st "

In addition to the above, a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any port or ports.
For further particulars apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, February 19, 1892.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.
BOMBAY TO MESSINA, NAPLES AND GENOA, calling at ALEXANDRIA.

THE well-known Steamers of this Company will sail on:
10th March. 7th April.
5th May.
For particular regarding Freights, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay. Jan. 6, 1892.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.
UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
IMPERATRIX	F. Egger	4,800	750	1st March.
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,800	750	1st April.
IMPERATRIX	F. Egger	4,800	750	1st May.
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,800	750	1st June.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck (without food.)
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 130

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TO TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480

Above Rates include Wine or Beer supplied at Meals.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from and to Trieste.
Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 5th, of each month.
Passengers and their baggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's Steam Launch on the day of sailing.

SLOW SERVICE TO TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons	H. P.	To sail on
ELEKTRA	C. Bellen	3,800	550	22nd March.
BERENICE	P. Morsa	3,200	500	22nd April.

RATES OF PASSAGES BY THIS ROUTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck. (without food).
TO TRIESTE	Rs. 400	Rs. 250	Rs. 130

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TO TRIESTE	Rs. 700	Rs. 400

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 12th of each month.

STEAM TO RED SEA PORTS.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
MELPOMENE	A. Mitis	3,800	550	22nd Feb.

Calling at Aden, Hodeidah, Massowah, Suakin, Jeddah, Suez, Port Said, and Trieste.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail.
THISBE	A. Lussich	3,900	550	8th March.

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. NIOBE to Madras and Calcutta, and at Singapore with the s.s. GALATEA to Sourabaya and Batavia.
For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

O VON HOFFER, Acting Agent,
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Feby. 12, 1892.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES COMPANY
FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.
TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE S. S. LA SEYNE will LEAVE Bombay on 12th March, 1892, at 3 p.m., FOR KURRACHEE and ADEN, in connection with the Australian Steamer Homeward-bound, and the Steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.
RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for three, six, and nine months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.
THROUGH TICKETS are issued, including Railway Fare from Marseilles to London.
"A Steam launch will leave the Apollo Bunder at 1 p.m., on the day of sailing, to convey the passengers on board the Steamer."

A. SIMEON, Agent,
22, Esplanade Road.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., Bombay.
GRINDLAY & Co., Calcutta.
HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

PASSAGES booked by P. & O. and other regular lines of Steamers *without charge for Commission*. Berths selected, and the best available accommodation secured. Railway and Sleeping Car Tickets obtained.
CHEAPER PASSAGES engaged by occasional outside Steamers, and every information afforded as to terms and accommodation.
SECOND SALOON.
The Superior Second Saloon accommodation of the new P. and O. Steamers offers an excellent opportunity for a cheap Passage to England, and to enable us to arrange select parties and suitable berthing, intending passengers should make early Application.
Full particulars and pamphlet forwarded on application. "Grindlay's Hand Book" for Travellers may also be had free.
Circular Notes, Sovereigns, and Drafts on London granted at current rates. Baggage shipped and Insurance effected when required.
PACKAGES from Europe for MESSES, CLUBS, SOCIETIES, SCHOOLS, STORES, UP-COUNTRY FIRMS and PRIVATE INDIVIDUALS cleared and forwarded. To avoid delay the Shippers should be instructed to send us direct the Bill of Lading and Invoice.
GRINDLAY & Co., Calcutta.
GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., Bombay.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" Daily, Rs. 48; for one year, 25; for 6 months, 13; for 3 months, Rs. 5 per month in advance, postage extra.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)
Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE, KATHIAWAR PORTS, AND CUTCH MANDVIE.

S. S. "KARAGOLA," 1,168 tons, on 27th February, at 10 a.m.

S. S. "KAPURTHALA," 867 tons, on the 24th February, at noon, calling at Verawul, Mangrol, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie and Kurrachee, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "ASSYRIA," 1,615 tons, on the 21st February, at 11 a.m., or after arrival of incoming English Mail steamer, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "GOALPARA," 1,983 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 25th February, at noon, calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

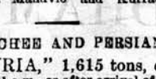
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 20th February, 1892. Agents.

PASSAGE SEASON, 1892.
KING, KING & Co.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. and O. and all other Lines at the lowest rates obtainable *FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION*.
SECOND SALOON accommodation by P. and O. secured at very low rates, and special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers.
Full information as to berths available, and lists of Passengers already booked furnished at once.
SPECIAL AGENTS in India for Messrs. HENRY GAZE & SONS' CONTINENTAL and AMERICAN TOURS. Tickets by all routes furnished at once.
PASSENGERS are met on arrival at Plymouth by Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co. (London), or at Liverpool by Messrs. KING, BAILLIE & Co. Messrs. KING, KING & Co.'s Agents at Aden, Port Said, Malta, Brindisi, Marseilles and Gibraltar will render their Constituents every assistance.
BAGGAGE CARGO and PARCELS Shipped or Cleared at low rates: Fire and Marine Insurance effected when desired; excellent godown accommodation furnished and every facility given for examination.
LOANS granted on approved security. Letters of Credit and Circular Notes issued payable in all the principal towns of the world.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE, Sovereigns, and Bank of England Notes bought and sold at the best rates of the day.
TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES arranged at current rates, and addresses in connection with the same registered with Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co. *free of charge*.
Correspondence invited, and a copy of Messrs. King, King and Co.'s "Hand-book for Homeward-bound Passengers" forwarded on Application, free of charge.

KING, HAMILTON & Co., KING, BAILLIE & Co.,
CALCUTTA. LIVERPOOL.
R. B. KING, HYDERABAD DECCAN.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

ANCHOR LINE.



BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail
ASIA	3560	J. Laird	28th Feb.
BRITANNIA	3069	J. Brown	5th March.
ARABIA	3344	C. Hillcoat	19th March.
ARMENIA	3395	Geo. Read	2nd April.
PERSIA	3547	R. Hutchison	16th April.
HISPANIA	3380	S. Abrey	30th April.
ROUMANIA	3387	W. S. Young	14th May.

Passengers can book through to London (Overland from Marseilles) on favourable terms.
The voyage to Marseilles is not expected to exceed twenty-one days, and the Railway Journey from Marseilles to London occupies thirty hours.
Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort for First Class Passengers.
All the Cabins are on the Upper Deck.
For Rates of Passage and further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay, February 4, 1892.

THOS. COOK AND SON,
BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. MAIL, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners, FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION.
FAVORABLE ARRANGEMENTS for securing Berths according to individual requirements.
THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.
CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, available by any route, and allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.
PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at London, Liverpool, Brindisi, Naples, Rome, Marseilles, Paris, and all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.
OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the World to India.
HOTEL COUPONS available at over 1,200 Hotels.
SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Civil and Military Officers to Europe via China and America.
HEAVY BAGGAGE received and forwarded.
INSURANCE POLICIES against death by accident issued. Insurance of Passengers' Baggage effected.
CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS OF CREDIT issued for the use of Travellers in all parts of the World.
DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day.
SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, &c., bought and supplied
CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.
DEPOSITS received. Rate of interest on application.
INTEREST, PAY AND PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Money Agency transacted.
Handbook of information free on application.
BOMBAY: 13, Rampart Row.
CALCUTTA: Old Court House Street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TREACHER'S MARINE TOILET SOAP.
For washing with Sea-water, per bar, Ans. 14.
Per box, 3 tablets, Ans. 14.

TREACHER AND CO.,
CHEMISTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

YELLOW LEATHER POLISH.

A Chemical Cream for producing a permanent and brilliant Polish on all kinds of leather goods.
It is invaluable for brown leather boots and shoes, saddles, harness, military accoutrements, &c., &c.
This Preservative and Polish will be found far superior to any imported article, being specially prepared to meet the exigencies of the Indian climate.
Per Dozen, Rs. 5. Per Bottle, Annas 8.

PREPARED ONLY BY
KEMP & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY.

ILLUMINATIONS FOR FESTIVITIES!!!
The Portable Electric Light Installation of the *Bombay Gazette* has been renewed and enlarged, and is available for lighting up Public Entertainments, Wedding Festivities, &c. Apply to the "ELECTRICIAN," *Bombay Gazette*.

TRAVELLERS' REQUISITES,
IN EVERY DETAIL.

Air Beds, Cushions, and Pillows
Baths, best London tin, with or without cover, lock and strap
Binocular Glasses and Telescopes
Camp Chairs of Wood to fold up
Clothes and Courier Bags
Cocoa, Coffee and Tea, per packet
CorkScrews and Lever Knives
Deck Shoes
Deck Chairs, each
Soiled Linen Bags
Dressing Bags and Dressing Cases
Hammocks
Hold Alls and Valises
Knives, Pocket, Camp, &c.
Marine Soap, Soap Case, &c.
Medecine Chests, in Mahogany, Oak, or Solid Leather
Milk, Condensed, Swiss, per tin, each
Overland Trunks, Leather, Steel, &c.
Opera Glasses
Preserved Provisions, Fish, Meats, Dates, Sausages, &c.
Pipes, Cigars, and Tabaccos of every description
Pocket Canteens, completely fitted
Pocket Filters, complete in Case
Pocket Drachm Flasks
Portmanteaux, Basil, Black or Solid Leather
Razors and Shaving Brushes
Railway Keys
Railway Rugs
Sovereign Cases
Sponge, Turkey and Honeycomb
Sponge Bags
Stationery of every description by the best makers
Swimming Belts
Syphon Taps, German Silver or Electro-plated
Tea and Coffee Pots
Tiffin Baskets, completely fitted
Travelling Caps
Umbrellas and Waterproof Clothing of superior manufacture
Uniform Cases

Wines, Spirits and Liquors of the best Brands and of every description.
Writing Cases and Desks, specially fitted for the use of Tourists and Travellers.
N.B.—In consequence of the continued Decline in Exchange, our Advertized and List Prices are advanced 5 per cent. from this date, 21st January 1892.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

"GENT'S UNDERWEAR."
THE BEST GOODS—SOLD AT LOWEST PRICES.
BANIANS, DRAWERS, SOCKS,
MERINO, BALBRIGGAN, LISLE.

HOAR & CO., { CASH HOSIERS, } BOMBAY.

LINEN TABLE
Damask Table Cloths, at One-third off regular prices; to seat 6, 8, 10, 12 persons, at Rs. 8, Rs. 10, Rs. 12, Rs. 14, respectively, and to seat 14, 16, 18, 20 persons, at Rs. 16. Rs. 20, Rs. 21, Rs. 24, respectively; also to seat 22, 26, 28.
WATSON & Co., Church Gate Street.

STATIONERY.

CHEAP ½ TOLA NOTE PAPER.

	Rs.	a.
SUPERFINE CREAM LAID BANK NOTE PAPER	1	0
SUPERFINE CREAM LAID COURT ENVELOPES, to Match	1	2
CREAM LAID BANK NOTE PAPER, 5 quires.	0	14
CREAM LAID COURT ENVELOPES, to Match	1	0
½ TOLA GRANITE NOTE PAPER, 5 quires	0	12
100 COURT ENVELOPES, to Match	0	12
PARCHMENT BANK NOTE PAPER	1	2
PARCHMENT BANK ENVELOPES, to match	1	2
BOXES CHIT PAPER AND ENVELOPES to match, 48 sheets paper, which fit the Envelopes without folding, per box	1	2
INVITATION CARDS, LAWN-TENNIS, MUSICAL TEA INVITATIONS, containing 12 in each box, with envelopes, with suitable design, per box	0	14

FANCY NOTE PAPER.

	Rs.	a.
CABINETS OF PAPER, finest quality, with Envelopes	1	4
THE CHROMATIC, Tinted Rapped, small size,	0	12
THE GRANITE PAPER, Albert size, each box contains Quires paper and equal quantity of envelopes, per box	1	12
THE NEW PHANTOM PAPER, Dark Grey, with which white ink is used, paper and envelope stamped, pretty design, per box, Rs. 1-4; and ink, per bottle	0	6

OFFICE REQUISITES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
N.B.—Owing to recent rapid fall in Exchange, our Prices are increased by about 5 Per Cent. from the 25th ult.

PHILLIPS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

KEMP'S
EXTRACT OF CHICKEN.
TESTIMONIAL—

"SMEDLEYS,"
MATLOCK, DERBYSHIRE,
August 14th, 1891.

MESSRS. KEMP & Co., LD.,
Bombay.

DEAR SIRS,—Will you be good enough to send by Parcel Post to the above address 6 Pots of your EXTRACT OF CHICKEN? I require it for use on my voyage back to Bombay.
I think you should advertise this Extract more widely. IT IS A MOST INVALUABLE ARTICLE FOR INVALIDS and TRAVELLERS, and being so solid, is convenient to carry about.
I left Bombay in very bad health, and could not take Ship's food, consequently I had to live almost entirely on your CHICKEN EXTRACT, which I brought with me. Many of my Fellow-Passengers found it most acceptable WHEN SUFFERING FROM SEA SICKNESS. A small lozenge of the EXTRACT allowed to dissolve in the mouth is not only agreeable but very SATISFYING and NOURISHING, as it can be taken this way. It is invaluable to TRAVELLERS, EITHER ADULTS OR CHILDREN.
An American Doctor here, to whom I have shown the Extract, says there is NOTHING EQUAL TO IT IN AMERICA, and there is certainly NOTHING SO GOOD OBTAINABLE IN ENGLAND.
I have kept it, after opening, for ten or twelve days without it going bad.

Yours truly,
(Signed) A. F. S.

The above Testimonial speaks for itself. We are constantly being assured by those who use it of its wonderful sustaining powers.

PREPARED ONLY BY
KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

J. NEUBERG'S
CIGARS & CHEROOTS.

FRESH STOCK of all kinds of INDIAN CIGARS and CHEROOTS just opened out, SPECIALLY MANUFACTURED to my order of a quality VERY RARELY EQUALLED but NEVER EXCELLED. Comparison with any other brands CONFIDENTLY INVITED, as regards QUALITY, FINISH and PRICE.

FLOR DE JAVAS.
Not to be confounded with so-called JAVAS obtaining elsewhere. These are the
ONLY ORIGINAL JAVAS,
FREE DRAUGHT,
SPLENDID CONDITION,
PUREST TOBACCO.
☞ Parcels for Friends at Home made up on shortest possible Notice.
SPECIAL REGARD FOR DUTIABLE WEIGHTS.

LATEST GENERAL CATALOGUE FORWARDED ON APPLICATION TO
J. NEUBERG,
MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

MARCKS AND Co., LD.,
MANUFACTURING JEWELLERS, GOLD AND SILVERSMITHS.

OUR establishment of European workmen having been increased to meet the demands of the Public, and all the newest appliances for making, on the premises, every description of Jewellery, Customers are invited to send their Designs for Articles of PURE INDIAN GOLD. Estimates of the cost of making are supplied free on application. The quality of every Article made by this Firm is guaranteed.

GOLD GUARD, KEEPER, OR MOTTO RINGS.
Plain, engraved, and chased with appropriate Mottoes, such as "Forget-Me-Not," "Regard," "Remember," "Souvenir," "In Memoriam," "Ewig Dein," "Ibhar," etc. Any Motto or Design made to order, Rs. 18, 21, 26, and 35.

MIZPAH RINGS.
In a variety of designs in Solid Indian Gold, plain, engraved, and jewelled; or with double Heart in Diamonds and Rubies on Band and concealed Motto. Rs. 17, 21, 30 and 45.

LADIES' JEWELLED RINGS.
An inexhaustible Selection of the Choicest designs in Diamond, Ruby, Sapphire, Emerald, Real Cats Eye, Opal, Coral, Peridot, etc., etc., set singly, or in Half-hoop, Cluster, Marquise, Gipsy, and other Styles, with stones of one class or in combination; ranging in price from Rs. 100 to Rs. 10,000.
Also a selection of lower priced Rings, set with smaller sized Stones, from Rs. 10 to 100.

GENTLEMEN'S SIGNET RINGS.
Massive Gold Signet Rings with Round, Oval, Shield, and other shaped Tops, all Gold, or set with Bloodstones, Sard, Sardonyx, Cornelian, Onyx, and other Stones, on which any monogram or design can be engraved to order. Rs. 25, 36, 40, and 45.

SOLID GOLD SNAKE RINGS.
With the Snake's body forming a ring of two, three, four, or more coils, or with Ruby or Diamond Eyes and Head. Rs. 45, 55, 60 and 100.

GOLD BROOCHES.
THE following is a short list of Lace and Fichu Brooches:—

	Rs.
Key (handle set with Pearls)	50
Triple Bar (set with 3 Diamonds)	95
Circular Disc (Diamond and 4 Sapphires)	130
Arrow piercing double Hearts (Pearls)	45
Gold Web and figure of real Fly	35
Trace and Horse-shoe (Pearls)	80
Chain with pearls	25
Curb and Horse-Shoe (Pearls)	35
Rope and Bee (Wings of Pearls and 4 large Moonstones)	35
Pin and Beetle (Body of Amethyst, Wings brilliants, Eyes Ruby, and head of Pin Lapis lazuli)	55
Spider (27 Pearls and Eyes Ruby)	42
Fly (Body and Wings Pearls, the Eyes Ruby)	20
Parrot (Wings and Body enamelled in variegated colors and set with Diamonds)	65
Rope in knotted loop (Pearls and Rubies)	45
Do. do. (2 Diamonds and 2 Rubies)	70
Float, Line, and Hook (Pearls for weights)	45
Oval (Centre 3 Diamonds and Ten Pearls)	55
Ivy Leaf (7 Pearls)	18
Tennis Bat (5 Pearls in Handle, and Ball, Pearl)	35

MARCKS & Co., LD.,
JEWELLERS AND DIAMOND MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY & POONA.

THORPE & CO.'S
NEW ITEMS
FOR
EVENING DRESS.

WHITE KID GLOVES,
2 BUTTONS, Rs. 1-4 PER PAIR.

WHITE KID GLOVES.
2 BUTTONS, Rs. 2 PER PAIR.

WHITE KID GLOVES.
BEST FRENCH, Rs. 2-12 PER PAIR.

WHITE CAMBRIC BOWS,
FOR DRESS, Rs. 2-8 PER DOZEN.

WHITE CAMBRIC TIES,
PER Rs 1-8 DOZEN.

SPUN SILK SOCKS,
PER Rs. 5-8 PAIR.

SILK POCKET HADKFS.,
Rs. 2-12 EACH.

THORPE & CO.,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & CO., LD.,
ENGINEER-MAKERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS,
SHIP AND MILL-WRIGHTS.

CONTRACTORS for the supply of Machinery and erection of Buildings for Cotton Flour, Sugar, Oil Mills, Distilleries, &c.
Manufacturers of all kinds of Cast and Wrought Iron Work of the heaviest description, Cotton Presses and Hydraulic Machinery, Mill and Rope Gearing, Ornamental Castings, Road Rollers, &c. Wheels made by Machinery up to 4 feet diameter. Cutters made for Wheel-cutting Machines.
To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade requirements we have lately added to our Works some of the largest and heaviest Tools in India, and greatly extended our Foundry.
We are also prepared to furnish designs for Bridges, Girders, Roofs, &c., and to manufacture and erect same in any part of India.

TRADE MARK.
A GREAT WANT SUPPLIED! VALVOLINE THE ONLY BEST EVER OFFERED LUBRICANT!

Sole Agents for Messrs. Leonard & Ellis' Celebrated Valvoline Oils for Cylinders and Machinery.
For Downie's "Eucalyptus," Boiler Fluid, for preventing and removing Scale in Boilers.
" Messrs. Wormald & Co.'s Fibrous Non-conducting Composition for covering Steam Boilers and Pipes.
" The Climax Motor, for Baird's Sight-feed Lubricators.
Also Plate, Bar, and Angle Iron of the largest sections. Diamond, Silver and other Steel, and Engineers' Requisites of all descriptions kept in stock.
For Sale—Galloways and Cochrane's Boilers, Shank's Engines, Contractors' Pumps and all boiler fittings, pipes, cocks, &c.

WORKS AND OFFICES, DEFENCES WORKS, MAZAGON,
AND BRANCH FACTORY, CARNAC IRON WORKS,
NEAR CARNAC BRIDGE.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN, & HEPWORTH,
SECRETARIES AND MANAGERS.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FILLIS' CIRCUS MENAGERIE.

HIPPODROME AND WILD WILD WEST.

THIS MANMOUTH COMPANY will ARRIVE from Calcutta, by B. I. s.s. Sirdhana, on or about February 23, and give the OPENING PERFORMANCE on or about February 25, on the Maidan, opposite New Police Court, and of which due notice will be given to the public. Mr. FILLIS has great pleasure in assuring his patrons in Bombay (who supported him so generously on his last visit here) that he has considerably augmented his staff and stock during the last six months. In addition to the Company that played last season there are the following new arrivals from Europe, viz. The Charlton Troupe 4 in number; 3 Ladies and 1 Gentleman. The Beoemont family; 2 Ladies and 1 Gentleman.

Mlle. Cecilia Equestrienne.

Mlle. Scheroyade. The Lion Queen.

Mr. F. Stelling. The excelsior Jockey act rider.

Senor Romeo Sobastian, Somersault act rider.

Mr. J. Humphrey, Lion Performer and Elephant trainer.

These artistes and other are exclusive of the Company that performed in Bombay with Mr. FILLIS last year also Troupe of Cow Boys. Rough riders Africans and North American Indians who will take part in the grand portrayal of life on the Western Frontier of America headed by Texas Jack, the Champion Cow Boy of the Western States.

The Wild Wild West is a production of the same description with which Buffallo Bill made such an enormous success in London, Paris, Berlin and Vienna quite recently.

Don't forget the advent of the Circus on or about February 21. All communications to be addressed:—

W. LUNARDI,
Business Manager, Esplanade Hotel.

WANTED

AN expert SHORTHAND WRITER. Graduate of a University preferred.

Apply, with copies of testimonials, stating salary required, to the ENGINEER and SECRETARY, Karachi Municipality.

J. STRACHAN, M. I. C. E.,
Engineer and Secretary, Karachi Municipality.

USEFUL PRESENTS.

GENTLEMEN'S SILVER CIGAR AND CIGARETTE CASES AND MATCH BOXES

Of the best European Design and Manufacture, in plain, engraved or artistically chased Cases, most suitable for presentation.

Cigar cases, Rs. 75; Cigarette Cases, Rs. 40, 45 and 50; Match Boxes, Rs. 8, 15, and 20.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

HYDERABAD (DECCAN) SPINNING AND WEAVING CO., LD.,

NOEICE is hereby given that the 22nd YEARLY DIVIDEND of the above Company will be given at the Company's Registered Office, No. 8, Elphinstone Circle, at the rate of Rs. 50 per share to those Shareholders whose names stand on the register on the 16th instant between the hours of 11 to 3 P.M.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
G. SEYMOUR KEAY,
Secretary, Treasurer and Agent,
BY JOHN FLEMING AND CO.,
His Attorneys.

F. S. MADON & CO.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS,

Have always on hand pure Drugs, Chemical Patent Medicines, and Druggists' Sundries from the Manufacturers direct, and are in a position to execute all Orders upon the best terms.

Special Terms to Hospitals, Dispensaries, and Merchants.

A TRIAL ORDER IS SOLICITED.

Up-Country orders carefully and promptly executed.

F. S. MADON & CO.,
NEAR ZOOMA MUSJID, BOMBAY.

THE NEW EAST INDIA PRESS COMPANY, LIMITED.

ધી નીઉ ઈસ્ત ઈંડીઆ પ્રેસ કંપની, લીમાટેડ.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND at the rate of Rs. 145 per share (free of Income Tax) is declared for the year ending 30th September 1891, payable to the registered Shareholders at the registered office of this Company, No. 3, Tamarind Lane, Fort, on and after WEDNESSDAY, the 24th February 1892, between the hours of 12 A.M. and 3 P.M. on production of share Certificates.

By order of the Board of Directors,
મુળજી જેઠાની કું૦.
i. e. MOOLJEE JAITHA & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 20th February, 1892.

NOTICE is hereby given that Mr. DINSHAW PESTONJEE BATHA of Bombay, Parsee Inhabitant, has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client Mr. RUSTOMJEE CURSETJEE DAVUR. Any and all person and persons having any claim in or to the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, mortgage, gift inheritance, lease or otherwise, is and are hereby required to make the same known in writing to us at our office No. 27, Meadow Street, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same will be considered as waived.

All that piece or parcel of Fazendari land or ground with the messuage, tenement, dwellinghouse or bungalow, cookrooms and stables standing thereon, being part of the oart of one Maneckjee Joewajee situate without the Fort of Bombay at Colaba Road in the registration district of Bombay, assessed by the Municipality under Ward No. 358, Street No. 373, containing by admeasurement 449 square yards, be the same little more or less and bounded as follows:—that is to say on or towards the east by a piece of land belonging to the said Maneckjee Jeewajee, on or towards the west by the said Colaba Road, on or towards the north by the house of Elizabeth Harrison, and on or towards the south by a gully or a passage, and which said premises are now in the occupation of the tenants of the said Dinshaw Pestonjee Batha.—Dated this 20th day of February 1892.

PESTONJEE, RUSTIM AND KOLA,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

CHUBB'S	Fire and	CHUBB'S
CHUBB'S	Thief-Resisting	CHUBB'S
CHUBB'S	SAFES,	CHUBB'S
CHUBB'S	BOXES AND LOCKS,	CHUBB'S
CHUBB'S	Of all Sizes and	CHUBB'S
CHUBB'S	Descriptions.	CHUBB'S

CHUBB'S BOX & LOCK MART,
37, PARSEE BAZAAR STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
ESTABLISHED 1847.

CONCENTRATED IODISED SARSAPARILLA.

GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER.

Recommended as the best and most powerful Alterative and Diaphoretic. Invaluable in giving tone and strength to the system and purifying the Blood. Skin Eruptions, Mercurial Sores, Weak Joints, Glandular Swellings, Rheumatic Pains, Foul or Ear Complaints, &c., are effectually cured by a regular course of this preparation.

Per Bottle, Rs. 2-4 and 3-12.

F. S. MADON & CO.,
NEAR ZOOMA MUSJID, BOMBAY.

CUMMU JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co.'s BAZAR.

TO LET.

ON the "Ridge," Malabar Hill, the BUNGALOW, now in the occupation of Mr. R. Gilbert.

A small BUNGALOW situated at Chinchpoogly, next door to Mr. Wadya's.

FOR SALE.

Just arrived Per s. s. "Chyebassa," a bran new English-made Gance-shaped LANDAU by Watson, of Lowestoft. Besides this, there are other bran new and second-hand English Carriages, such as Victorias, Cee and Under-Spring Victorias, Mail-Phaetons, Landaus, and Broughams, by best makers, suitable for one or pair of horses.

A few sets of English-made new plated and brass mounted, single and double, and four-in-hand Harnesses.

And best real Moca Coffee, in bags of 7 lbs. each.

Apply to
CUMMU JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co.

PRICE CURRENT—Published once a Week, Contains Shipping Arrivals, Departures, Exports, Imports and other Commercial News. Subscription—Rs. 12 per year.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOVELTY THEATRE, BOMBAY.

SOLE LESSEE AND DIRECTOR.....CHARLES CHARRINGTON.
BUSINESS MANAGER .....HERBERT FLEMMING.

FOR SIX NIGHTS ONLY,
COMMENCING
TO-NIGHT, MONDAY, FEB. 22, at 9 p.m.
ACHURCH-CHARRINGTON SEASON,
Under the sole direction of MR. CHARRINGTON,
First Appearance of the Celebrated English Tragedienne,
JANET ACHURCH
and
CHARLES CHARRINGTON,
Supported by
HERBERT FLEMMING
and
COMPLETE COMPANY,

Who have just terminated the most successful Season on record at the CORINTHIAN THEATRE, Calcutta.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 22ND,
Pinson's Popular Comedy in 3 Acts.
"THE MONEY SPINNER"
TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 23RD,
Dumas' Masterpiece in 5 Acts.
CAMILLE,
WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 24TH.
Under the Patronage and in the presence of the Professors and Principals of the Bombay University.
SPECIAL CLASSIC PROGRAMME
Scenes from SHAKESPEARE and SHERIDAN
Undergraduates admitted Half Price to First and Second Seats.

Tickets for this Performance can be obtained by Students from FRAMJEE S. MEHTA, Kaiser-i-Hind Press.

PRICES.—Box Stalls, Rs. 4; Dress Circle, Rs. 3; Pit Stalls, Rs. 2; Pit and Gallery, Re. 1. Soldiers in Uniform Half Price.

Reserved Seats can now be secured at Messrs. SOUNDY and Co. for any Night of the Season.

THE BOMBAY SKATING RINK.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!
GRAND NIGHT.

LADIES' SESSION ..... 11 a.m. to 1 p.m.
AFTERNOON do. ..... 5 to 7 p.m.
EVENING do. ..... 8-30 to 11 p.m.

Admission Re. 1, with free use of Skates.

ON THURSDAY NIGHT, THE 25TH INST.
GREAT BOXING CONTEST
Between CAMERON and McGREAL for the championship of India.

ON FRIDAY, THE 26TH FEBRUARY.
GRAND BALL STANDING SUPPER.

Gentleman's Invitation ..... Rs. 5.
Ladies' do. ..... Rs. 2.

Secure your Tickets early as none will be sold later than the 25th inst.

NUGENT & CO.

S. S. "KIRBY HALL" ARRIVED

21st February, 1892.

CONSIGNEES are requested TO TAKE DELIVERY of their CARGO from the VICTORIA DOCK. Chafed or Broken Packages must be surveyed before removal from the Landing Shed. The Undersigned decline to survey GOODS removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse.

Lifts exceeding 30 cwts. will be delivered into Consignees' Boats, and, if not alongside in time, will be landed or placed in Boats at Steamer's option at their risk and expense.

Captain CLARK will attend every morning to survey damages, &c., and all Claims must be certified to by him, and sent in within a month of Steamer's arrival, or they will not be paid.

EDWARD BATES & Co.,
Agents.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 21st February, 1892.

THE DAVID MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the SIXTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 14, Rampart Road, on TUESDAY, the 1st March, 1892, at 3 p.m., to transact the following business:—

To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Statements of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1891.

To sanction the declaration of a Dividend.

To elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.

To elect two Auditors for the ensuing year and to fix their remuneration.

To consider the advisability of extending the Mill by the addition of Weaving Machinery, and to pass such resolution in regard to the matter as the Shareholders may think fit.

To transact any other business which may be brought forward.

And Notice is hereby given that the Transfer Books will be closed from the 1st to the 15th of March 1892, both days inclusive.

By Order,
SASSOON J. DAVID & CO.,
Agents.

Bombay, 19th February, 1892.

NOTICES.

BOMBAY CLUB.

THE HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Club will be held in the Club House on WEDNESDAY, the 24th February, 1892, at 5-30 P. M.—

C. L. WEBER,
Honorary Secretary.

18th January, 1892.

BYCULLA CLUB.

THE HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Byculla Club will be held at the Club House on SATURDAY, the 27th February, 1892, at 6 o'clock P.M.

W. WEBB,
Honorary Secretary.

22nd January, 1892.

NOTICE is hereby given that the BUSINESS of DUBASHES, &c., carried on by the Undersigned in PARTNERSHIP with his BROTHER HORMUSJEE CURSETJEE since deceased under the name and style of CURSETJEE and EDULJEE DUBASHES, has been CONTINUED by the undersigned under the same name and style on his own risk and responsibility from the 17th of January, 1892.

CAWASJEE CURSETJEE DUBASH.

MR. ROBERT CHARLES LEES will from THIS DATE SIGN our Firm.

TURNER, MORRISON & CO.,
44, Elphinstone Circle.

18th February, 1892.

BOMBAY EDUCATION SOCIETY, BYCULLA SCHOOLS.

TENDERS for SUPPLY of PROVISIONS, CLOTHING, MATERIALS, &c., for the year 1892-93 will be received up to 4 P. M., on 7th March, 1892, at the Secretary's Office, Boys' School, Byculla, where Forms of Tender and Specification and other information can be obtained.

NOTICE is hereby given that MR. LILLADHUR SHAMJEEBHOY has CEASED to be a PARTNER in the firm of SOONDERDAS SHAMJEE and COMPANY, the Secretaries, Treasurers, and Agents of the Jadowjee Raghowjee Manufacturing Company, Limited.

સુંદરદાશ શામળ ની કુંમપની,
i.e., SOONDERDAS SHAMJEE,

Bombay, 17th February, 1892.

NOTICE is hereby given that MR. GOCULDAS MADHOWJEE has been ADMITTED a PARTNER in the firm of SOONDERDAS SHAMJEE and COMPANY, the Secretaries, Treasurers, and Agents of the Jadowjee Raghowjee Manufacturing Company, Limited.

સુંદરદાશ શામળ ની કુંમપની,
i.e., SOONDERDAS SHAMJEE & CO.,
ગોકલદાશ માધવળ,
i.e., GOCULDAS MADHOWJEE.

Bombay, 17th February, 1892.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY. OLD IRON RAILS.

THIS Company has FOR SALE about 5,000 tons of OLD IRON RAILS.

Particulars relating to the same, and form of Tender, may be obtained on application to the Undersigned.

Tenders must be addressed to the Agent of the Company and lodged at his Office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, before 1 p.m., on Monday, the 22nd February, 1892.

The Company reserves the right to reject any or all of the Tenders.

A Deposit of 5 per cent. will be required on the acceptance of Tender.

ALFRED KING,
Storekeeper.

Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 11th January, 1892.

NOTICE.
BALUCHISTAN
"SIBI HORSE SHOW FOR 1892"

WILL be held at SIBI, on MONDAY, the 29th February, 1892, and three days following.

RAI BAHADAR HITTU RAM, C.I.E.,
Extra Assistant Commissioner and Honorary Secretary.

Sibi, 20th January, 1892.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 22nd instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white, and coloured piece-goods, and the following:—

An invoice of perfumery, consisting of extract of perfumes by Cottange, Bagot, &c., toilet companions, vaporizators, watch-shaped smelling salt bottles, coloured glass perfume bottles, face powder, rose tooth powder, pink, white, best flavoured tooth soap, perfumed sachets, India-rubber toys of sorts.

3 cases oleographs and engravings without frames.
8 cases gold brocade.
1 semi-grand pianoforte by John Broadwood and Sons.
1 upright piano by John Broadwood and Son, London.
1,000 white glazed floor and furniture tiles.

On account of the concerned:—
1359—L. B. H.—6421, 6419, 6414, 6416, 6359, 6442—6 cases playing cards, sea-water damaged.
1349—L. B.—5895, 5596, 5929, 5934,—4 cases playing cards, sea-water damaged.

On account of the concerned—
H. T. H. A.—6372, 6542, 6643, 6536, 6533,—5 cases playing cards, sea-water damaged,

On account of the concerned, ex. Clan Stuart.
L 1895 } 6 Bales water Yarn No. 30s' masthead
G Y 1900-1 } grandrelli tee, sea-water damaged.
L 1908-10 }

By order of Baboolal Morlidhur and on account and at the risk of Abdoolally Isabhai.
1 case imitation gold thread.
57 boxes and 18 packets gold thread.
4 cases gold and silver lametta.

AT 2 P.M.

1 handsome strong-built landau.
1 strong serviceable double-seated brougham.
1 handsome light victoria.
1 handsome strong open carriage.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

Under instructions from the Administrator General Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 23rd instant, at 2 p.m.

The effects of the late Captain R. D. C. Davies, consisting of valuable books, sword, scabbard, sword belt, and cash box.

The effects of the late Sulliman bin Dawood, consisting of iron bedstead, chairs, tables cupboard, chest of drawers, lamps, plates, cups and saucers, spoons, knives, and forks, copper pots, wearing apparel, saddles, &c.

AT 3 P.M.

1 handsome grey Arab mare.
The property is on view.

BONA FIDE.

On SATURDAY, the 27th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Belvedere Hill, Mazagon, next to the Bhandarwada Reservoir, the valuable and handsome French-polished dining-room, drawing-room, and bed-room furniture, best plated-ware, rich crockery and glassware, a first-rate, full-size mahogany slate billiard table by Thurston & Co., with balls, cues, six light Hinks' lamp, &c., complete, a sweet-toned mahogany grand square pianoforte by Schiedmayer, rich table ornaments, handsome lamps, pictures, Brussels and Persian carpets, a large collection of choice plants in tubs and pots, &c., the property of P. G. ASHDOWN, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Bombay, February 22, 1892.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 22nd instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at "Dina Lodge," Ridge, Malabar Hill, in the bungalow lately occupied by Mr. Metaxas, the very valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood French-polished household furniture by Wimbridge and Roberts, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, a first-rate mahogany grand square pianoforte by Schiedmayer and Soehne, handsome China and Japanese vases, rich table ornaments, Persian and Brussels carpets, Hink's and Ditmar's table and hanging lamps, brass bedsteads with patent spring and horse hair mattress, English-made handsome cabinets, English Lady's writing table, &c., the property of the Hon'ble Justice Scott and others.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF OFFICE FURNITURE.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 23rd instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Green Street, Fort, next to the Bank of Bombay, the surplus office furniture of Messrs. Tod, Durant and Co., consisting of office writing tables, chairs, weighing scales, pigeon-hole cupboard, iron safes, clocks, railings, &c.

The property is on view.

AUCTION SALE of very valuable Bungalow with outhouses, stables, &c., at Parli Hill, Bandora, facing the sea.

On WEDNESDAY, the 24th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, at the instance of Mrs. Annie Margaret Gray, the widow and executrix of John Temperly Gray, late of Bombay, European Physician, deceased, put up for sale by Public Auction (unless previously privately disposed of by private contract) on the premises, the following very valuable landed property:—

All the estate and interest of the abovenamed executrix of the said John Temperley Gray, deceased, in all that piece or parcel of land or grass ground admeasuring 3660 63-100 square yards (more or less) and forming part of plot or survey No. 250 (which said plot or survey number is now registered with other property in the Books of the Collector of Tanna in the name of Mr. James Dickson) together with the Bungalow built thereon bearing Municipal No. 3-1331 situated on Parli Hill, near Bandora, in the sub-district of Salsette District, Tanna, and bounded on the north partly by land belonging to the said James Dickson and partly by land belonging to Hormusjee Jamasjee, on the south by land belonging to Manuel Gonsalves, on the east by the Parli Hill, Main Road, and on the west by land belonging to Hormusjee Jamasjee. For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

Under the instructions of the mortgagee, Mr. Dadabhoy Cooverjee Daroovalla, and with the consent of Charles Agnew Turner, Esq., Official Assignee and Assignee of the Estate and effects of the mortgagor, Pallonjee Sorabjee Kapadia, an Insolvent, the property described in the schedule hereto, will be put up for sale by Public Auction on the premises on THURSDAY, the 24th day of February, 1892, at 4 o'clock in the forenoon.

For further particulars and for inspection of the conditions of sale application should be made to Messrs. Little, Smith, Frere, and Nicholson, Solicitors for the Vendor (mortgagee), Old Secretariat, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

SCHEDULE.

All that piece or parcel of leasehold land or ground, together with a range or chawl of buildings standing thereon, situate, lying, and being at Elphinstone Road, Parel, without the Fort, of Bombay, in the registration district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 1,845 square yards or thereabouts, be the same little more or less, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue, under old No.——and new No. 42636-2-2538 and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the east by a water-passage, on or towards the south by the properties of Hormusjee Hormusjee, on or towards the west by Elphinstone Road, and on or towards the north partly by a water passage, and by the land of Cooverbai, daughter of Hormarjee Ranjee, and which said land was formerly in the use of Goculdas Currumsey, and is now in the possession of the said mortgagee, Mr. Dadabhoy Cooverjee Daroowalla.

AUCTION SALE of old unserviceable stock at the Bombay Tramway Co., Ld., Stable, Lower Colaba.

On FRIDAY, the 26th inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the abovementioned place, a large quantity of old stock consisting of cast-iron road points, gunny bags, old iron rails, and shoes, papers, iron pipes, farrier rasps and tiles, horse clippers, candle dust, castings, &c., &c.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

Under instructions from the Superintendent, Victoria and Prince's Docks, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will on TUESDAY, the 1st proximo, at 1 p.m., sell by Public Auction at the Docks—

A quantity of sweepings, old wood, iron, &c.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, February 22, 1892.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 8, HUMMUM STREET.

On THURSDAY, the 25th instant, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will hold their usual Weekly Auction Sale at their rooms, of a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, twist, &c.

18 bales grey shirtings.
1 case khakee dress brocade.
4 cases white calico,
2 " white shirtings.
5 " coloured prints.
5 " dhoties.

A Spaniel dog of high-breed, good ratter, a regular beauty, the property of a gentleman.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, February 22, 1892.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTIES AT DAMAUN.

Unless previously disposed of by private contract, the undermentioned properties will be put up for sale by Public Auction, either in one or more lots by Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co., at their rooms on THURSDAY, the 3rd prox., at 3 o'clock p.m:—

One piece of vacant ground at Rua dos Pescadores, No. 67, (adjoining the ground occupied by the Travellers' Bungalow), measuring approximately 170 feet by 180 feet or thereabouts.

One piece of ground at Rua dos Pescadores, No. 68, near the Travellers' Bungalow, measuring approximately 110 feet by 180 feet or thereabouts, together with a kutcha-built godown and also some timber slabs of Porebunder stone and tiles which are on the premises.

One piece of ground at Kutheria, admeasuring approximately 101 feet in length and 28 feet in breadth or thereabouts, together with an upper-storied house built thereon of bricks and chunam. The property is fazendaree, and liable to rent payble to the Portuguese Government and to the Fazendar.

The premises are sold by C. A. Turner, Esq., Official Assignee in conjunction with Mr. Rahimbhoy Alladinbhoy, who is at present the owner of the premises.

For further particulars and for conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Little, Smith, Frere, and Nicholson, Solicitors, at the Old Secretariat, or to the undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, February 22, 1892.

SCOTT AND Co., M.R.C.V.S., VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion Rs. 5. Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 25 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard, Single, Rs. 15; double, Rs. 20. The Horse-shoeing Forge, under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every class of shoeing done.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

NOTICE.

CLUB WINES.

PHIPSON AND Co., Bombay, are now supplying 149 Military Messes and 38 Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES from the following well-known Houses:—

PAGE AND SANDEMAN.	Pall Mall, London
JUSTERINI AND BROOKS.	Pall Mall, London
CHRISTOPHER AND Co.	Pall Mall, London
POMMERY AND GRENO.	Rheims.
LANSON PERE ET FILS.	Rheims.
PERRIER JOUET AND Co.	Epernay.
HEIDSIECK AND Co.	Rheims.
AYALA AND Co.	Chateau d'Ay
ERNEST IRROY AND Co.	Rheims.
RUINART PERE ET FILS.	Rheims.
DAUMAL ET FILS.	Rheims.
COLIGNY FRERES	Rheims.
KIDD AND SHADBOLT.	London.
CURLIER FRERES	Cognac.
GABRIEL ST. MARC	Cognac.
LEACOCK AND Co.	Madeira.
COSSART, GORDON AND Co.	Madeira.
COCKBURN, SMITHES & Co.	London.
VAN ZELLERS AND Co.	Oporto.
P. J. VALCKENBERG.	Worms-am-Rhein.
NATH. JOHNSTON & SONS.	Bordeaux.
A. DE LUZE ET FILS.	Bordeaux.
WOODHOUSE AND Co.	Marsala.
JAMES CATHCART AND Co.	Leith, N. B.
CHAS. MACKINLAY AND Co.	Leith.
SIR ROBERT BURNETT & Co.	London.
GOVERNMENT CELLARS.	Budapest.
THOS. MOSLEY AND Co.	Gibraltar.
J. SACCONE	Gibraltar.
C. MAREY & LIGER-BELAIR.	Côtes d'Or
J. & R. GRANT	Rothes.
ACKERMANN-LAURANCE	Saumur.
C. A. LINDGREN AND Co.	Stockholm.
ANDREW ROWAN.	Melbourne.
FRANK BAILEY AND Co.	London.

Secretaries and Presidents of Clubs and Military Messes can now obtain Wines from the above well-known Firms, without the inconvenience and expense of importing direct.

GENUINE AND PURE WINES.

Selected and Shipped by BLANDY BROS. & Co., of London.
MADEIRAS—From the Celebrated "Blandy" Stock.
PORTS—From Hooper Bros., Oporto.
SHERRIES—From Manuel Gaztelu E. Yriarte, Cadiz.
CHAMPAGNES—From Henriot and Co., Reims.
CLARETS—From Le Fils D'A Leon Aine, Bordeaux.
HOCKS—From Meyer & Goblenz, Bingen-am-Rhein.
WHISKIES, SCO.—From Pattison, Elder & Co., Leith.
WHISKIES, SCO—From Ross and Cameron, Inverness.

DETAILED LIST OF PRICES & TERMS FROM
R. RAMCHANDRA & Co., SOLE AGENTS,
11, FORBES STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

FOR SALE.

At the office of the Undersigned, REID BROTHERS and Co., of Edinburgh—

FINEST SCOTCH WHISKY	.....at	Rs. 27	8
FINE OLD SHERRY	.....at	" 27	0
FINE OLD PORT	.....at	" 32	0
VERY SUPERIOR OLD PORT	...at	" 43	0

E. D. SASSOON AND CO.

INSURANCES.

LIVERPOOL & LONDON & GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.
FIRE AND LIFE.

FIRE INCOME, 1890, £75,000 IN EXCESS OF 1889.
FUNDS NOW EXCEED 8 MILLIONS STERLING.

INSURANCES granted on favourable terms.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Agents.

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY.

FIRE, LIFE, AND MARINE.

CAPITAL—£2,500,000.
FUNDS EXCEED £1,950,000.

THE above Company INSURES almost every description of FIRE and SEA RISK and accepts LIFE PROPOSALS at advantageous rates on the shortest notice.

WALLACE & Co., Agents,
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

GUARANTEES AGAINST EMBEZZLEMENT.

INDIAN GUARANTEE AND SURETYSHIP ASSOCIATION, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE: ALBERT BUILDING, BOMBAY.

Funds in Government Securities and remain in India.

THE Association provides security for the Intromissions and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F. I. A.,
Secretary.

FELIX CORNAGLIA

MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONER, IMPORTER OF FRENCH, ENGLISH AND ITALIAN PROVISIONS, WINE MERCHANT.

For fresh and pure Sweets and Chocolates of sorts for Birthday, Christening or Wedding Cakes, Artistically decorated.

For Dainties, Fancy Confectionery, and choicest Tit-Bits, for good Ices Water or Cream and Ice Pudding and others 1,001 Delicacies

GO TO
83, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

Pic-nics, Dinners, Balls, Soirees and Suppers supplied. All contracts for Viceregal and other Entertainments undertaken throughout India.

FLETCHER'S DISINFECTANTS.

Authorized by H. M's Govrt. & Board of Trade,
PINO-PHENOL PURIFIER.
12 and 20 oz. bottles at as. 12 and Re. 1 per bottle.
1 and 2 Gallon Tins at Rs. 4 and Rs. 3-12 per gallon.
PINO-PHENOL POWDER, in Kegs of 1 cwt. at Rs. 8-8 each.
15 per cent. CARBOLIC POWDER, in Kegs of 1 cwt. at Rs. 9 each.
Special Terms to Traders, Hospitals, and Municipalities.

R. RAMCHANDRA & Co., SOLE AGENTS,
11, FORBES STREET, FORT, BOMBAY

CLARKE'S UNRIVALLED HAIR DYE.

WARRANTED not to stain the Skin. Prepared in two separate bottles. The effect will be instantaneous. Hair will retain its gloss for a long time. It has already been tested by many persons with great success. For changing Red or Grey Hair to beautiful shades of Black or Brown according to instructions given, this quantity will last 8 months applying every 10 or 12 days. Price Rs. 3 for the two Bottles; or for Doz. set Rs. 30, packing extra.

CLARKE'S MIXTURE FOR KILLING WHITE ANTS, &c.

This mixture is one-third the price of Carbolic Acid. It will totally eradicate White Ants, and if applied to furniture once a month will prevent depredations on any kind of wood work or paper. No kind of insect will approach it. It has been tested at the Surveyor-General's office with success. Price Rs. 12 per gallon; or Rs. 2-4 per Bottle, packing extra.

SEVERAL UNSOLICITED TESTIMONIALS.

S. N. GHOSH, CHEMIST,
SOLE AGENT,
85, Bechoo Chatterjee's Street, Calcutta.

"NEOSOTE."
"DISINFECTANT POWDER."

DISCOVERED by Messrs. W. BAIRD and Co., of Glasgow, and much sought after as a valuable and powerful Disinfectant.

This Powder contains in the same volume more Antiseptic than ordinary 20 per cent. powders, and the low price renders it beyond competition.

Price of one cwt. tank delivered free at the Bombay station, Rs. 11.

AGENTS:—
ROGERS & Co.
Hummum Street, Fort.

GOLD SUEDE EVENING SHOES,

A BEAUTIFUL VELVET PILE, SOFT AND DURABLE.

RS. 5-8.

A SPECIAL LINE FOR CASH OR V.-P. P.

LUTITIAN CREAM for Brown Boots.....Re. 1 4 and As. 12
MELTONIAN CREAM for Glace, Kid, Patent, &c.. " 1 4 and " 12
DALE'S WATERPROOF DUBBIN for Black or Brown Boots..... " 1 0
SATIN POLISH, IMPERIAL GLOSS, VARNISHES, &c., &c.

BADHAM, PILE & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY.

SPENCER & CO.'S CIGARS.

PROPRIETARY BRANDS:—

SALISBURYS,	GOLD MOHURS,	SIESTAS,
BEACONFIELDS,	IMPERIALS,	MAYOS,
TORPEDOS,	LITTLE RANDOLPHS,	SUMATRAS,

NOTICE:—SPENCER & Co.'s FACTORY at Dindigul is the LARGEST and MOST COMPLETE CIGAR FACTORY IN INDIA. All their Cigars are made from Picked Material, under trained European Management, and they have no hesitation in stating that their Productions are unequalled by any in India.

PROCURABLE FROM ALL THE PRINCIPAL CIGAR DEALERS THROUGHOUT INDIA

CIGAR DRYING BOTTLES.

These Bottles are made with hollow stoppers, in which is placed a bag of lime for absorbing moisture. They are much appreciated by smokers in damp climates, and during the monsoon, for keeping Cigars in smoking condition.

Diameter at base, 7 ins.
Height, including stopper, 11 ins.,
Price Rs. 5-0 nett.

SPECIAL PRICES FOR DEALERS WHICH CAN BE OBTAINED ON APPLICATION.

CIGARS OF ANY SIZE OR SHAPE CAN BE MADE TO ORDER.

SPENCER & CO.,
HEAD OFFICE:—MADRAS.

FOR SALE.

SALE ON BUILDING LEASES OF TWO LARGE PLOTS OF GOVERNMENT LAND,

SITUATE NEAR THE WELLINGTON FOUNTAIN, ESPLANADE, BOMBAY.

OFFERS are invited up to 1 P.M. (Gun-fire), on THURSDAY, the 20th April, 1892, for the PURCHASE on long lease from the Government of two valuable BUILDING PLOTS of LAND, measuring about 15,000 and 5,600 square yards, situate near the entrance to the Wellington Pier (Apollo Bunder) Road.

Particulars and conditions and forms of tender can be obtained from the Undersigned on and after the 20th February, 1892.

MUNCHERJEE C. MURZBAN,
Executive Engineer, Presidency, Public Works Office, Bombay.

Bombay, 11th February, 1892.

THE Undersigned keeps in Stock MISCELLANEOUS STORES for immediate Supply, such as Mills, Ship and Railway Stores, Hardware, Ammunition, Sulphur, Blasting, Fuses, Red lead, Turpentine, Brushes, Pig lead, all sorts of paints, Oil, Varnishes, Ropes of best quality and all sizes, Kerosine Oil, of the well known Brands, Cocoanut Oil, Castor Oil, and many other articles too numerous to mention.

FOR SALE.

SNOW FLAKE KEROSINE OIL 150°, to arrive.

Orders for large and small quantities will be attended to.

હેપટુલા શેઈખાદમની કું૦
i. e., HEPTOOLA SHAIK ADUM and Co.,
Agents for Messrs. Curtis's and Harvey Gun Powder and Blasting Powder.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK of INDIA, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL...£ 1,000,000.
PAID-UP CAPITAL.....£ 500,000.
RESERVE FUND .....£ 100,000.

The Capital has been adjusted at 1s. 6d. per rupee at a cost of £116,625.

HEAD OFFICE:
47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.

BRANCHES:
CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KURRACHEE, DELHI, RANGOON, AND MANDALAY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances when the sum at credit exceeds Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS are received for Fixed Periods at Rates of Interest which may be ascertained on application.

BILLS of EXCHANGE payable in the Principal Cities of Europe, India and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day on the Bank's Head Office and Branches, also on Provincial Towns in Great Britain, on Paris and on the Chief Towns in Australia and New Zealand; and, when required, the Bank will forward the First of Exchange to the payees free of charge. Remittances may also be sent by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

BANKS.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund	$ 63,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIR

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divd.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.					
Bank of Bombay	20,000	Rs. 500	Rs. 500	Rs. 25	967½
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	9 pr. ct.	1,000xd
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	6 pr. ct.	890
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	12½
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£28
Char. Mercantile	30,000	£25	£25	5 pr. ct.	300
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80.	$125	all	15 pr. ct.	£53—
National Bank of India	37,320	£25	£12½	6 pr. ct.	175
New Oriental Bank	50,000	£10	all	6 pr. ct.	125
Silver Share	--	--	--	--	90

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

				Last half-yearly guar.	
G. I. P. R. Consolidated Stock	—	£100	all	5 p.c	2,400
B. & C. I. R. New £18 Shares	—	£ 18	—	do.	460

MISCELLANEOUS.

				Last Dividend.	
Alcock Ashdown	1,000 / 750	200	200	10	250
Back Bay Baths	500	50	150	7½	195
Badham Pile	5,000	50	50	12	40
Bapty Brothers	6,625	100	100	13	106
Berar Oil Mills Co., Limited	1,250	200	185	18	42
Bombay Fire Insurance	2,500	100	all	Nil.	100nom
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,000	70	925
Do. New Issue	500	2,500	1,500	270	3,700x
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	375	625	67½	950
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld.	400	100	100	26	83
Bombay Flour Mill	1,000	500	500	3 pr.ct.	630
Deccan Ice Co.	1,170	500	500	Rs. 37½	880
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000	100	100	4 pr.ct.	15
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	500	500	5 pr.ct.	400
Geyer&Co., Ld.	1,500	200	200	Rs. 14	140
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn	500	100	70	..	70 nom
John Roberts & Co.	5,000	100	10	10 pr.ct.	11
Kemp & Co.	1,500	100	100	10 pr.ct.	10
Kurrachee Landing	4,000	200	175	26½	300
Maharanee Ice Manufacturing Co.	500	500	300	30	100
Marcks & Co., Ld.	3,500	100	100	Nil.	40
Napier Hotel Co	1,000	100	100	Rs. 10	102
Napier Foundry	2,000	100	100	9 pr.ct.	51xd
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	1,000	100	200	..	60
Oriental Loan	5,000	200	50	12 pr.ct.	175
Phillips & Co., Ld.	5,000	20	20	8 pr.ct.	19
Port Canning Co.	4,000	100	100	7 pr.ct.	77
Prince of Wales Pier Co.	6,000	1,000	1,000	20	470
Royal Flour Mills	250	8,000	1,000	N dvd.	2,350
Soundy & Co	2,500	100	100	..	20
Southwell and Austin, Ld.	1,000	100	100	9	80
	Ord. 1,000	100	100	5 pr.ct.	50
	Prf. 1,000	10	100	10 pr.ct.	100
Treacher & Co.	2,000	500	all	85	980
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	100	10	102
Telephone Co.	9,200	2	25	5-8	18½

PRESS COMPANIES.

				Yearly.	
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	75	1,100xd
Albert Ginning Co	1100	500	all	18 pr.ct.	
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	£1,100	1,100	90	810
Apollo	1750	£2,400	2,200	Nil.	205
Bellary	1167	£1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	375
Bombay Cotton Broal's Cawnpore Press Co. Ld	1,000	125	125	10	125
Colaba	500	200	200	16	115
East India	500	1,880	1,880	45 dvd	340
English Press and Manfg.	350	1,000	1,000	130	£1,425
Fort	400	250	..	Rs. 20	177½
French	515	2,500	2,500	100	975
Harvey and Sabapathy	300	500	all	50	520
Hengoli Press Co. Ld	450	500	500	50	450xd
Khangaum	750	400	all	32½	137½
Mahmadpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld	240	450	450	63	465
Mercantile	300	500	500	pr. ct.	500
Mofussil Co	1,000	125	125	Rs. 10	80c
Munmar M	3,125	400	400	Rs. 40	427½
New Berar	1,000	250	all	Rs. 35	267½
New Indian	1,300	500	500	55	555
Prince of Wales	4,000	£125	125	Rs. 12½	108½
Sabapathy (Bellary)	600	£500	500	20	370
Sassoon	500	500	500	75	500
Sind and Punjab Co	300	500	500	25	500
Sind	100	1,000	1,000	135	1,150
Srab Woollen Mills	400	2,000	750	35	445
Vulkart	£1,200	250	250	75	210
	—	1,000	100	Rs. 100	800

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad	£600	1,500	1,000	90	1,400
Alliance	1,500	100	all	Rs. 20	475
Angle-Indian	9,345	100	100	5	78
Bellary S & W Co. ld. (Bellary)	871	£500	all	9 per.ct.	500
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	25	605
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	600	500	500	20	405
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld.	500	1,000	1,000	..	440 nom
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	30	500
Central India	3,750	500	500	35	1,220
China Mills Co. Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	Nil	575
City of Bombay Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,030
Connaught Mills	600	500	500	10 pr.ct.	630xd.
Colaba Land & Mill	4,000	700	700	30	639
Coorla Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	465
Coral Mills Co., Ld.	5,098	100	100	50	430
David Mill	1,400	500	500	Rs. 30	440
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	840
Empress	2,100	500	500	10 pr.ct.	590
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	515
Gordon Mills	2,000	1,000	1,000	Nil.	125
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	760
Hingunghat Mill	700	500	500	40	660
Howard and Bulloughs	1,500	500	500	25	590
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	910
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	Rs. 17-8	390
Indian Manfg.	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,020
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	10 pr.ct.	635
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	Nil.	340
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,800	250	250	12½	220
Jewraz Baloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	30	735
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	500 xd
Khandelsh	1750	1,000	1,000	30	650
Khangaum Manfg. Co	400	250	250	Nil.	610
Khatao Mackunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	550
Leopold	3,500	100	100	15 pr.ct.	178
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	35	700
Lukmidas Spinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	960
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	100	2,125
Mahaluxmee	1600	1,000	1,000	Nil.	420
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	2,400	500	500	15 pr.ct.	500nom
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	Rs 70	1425
Mazagon	5,000	250	250	8	115
Morarji Goculdas Co.	1,050	1,000	1,000	70	1,750
Maharaja Mysore S & M Co	4,500	100	100	7 pr.ct.	105
Madura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil.	par
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil.	160
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	705
Oriental	5,725	625	625	Rs. 12½	430
Presidency Mills Co (Ld.)	743	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,200
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	645
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,125
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	..	1,450
Sholapore Mills	600	1,000	1,000	..	1,025
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	3	500
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Nil	100nom
Southern Mahratta	£1,212	250	250	12½	290
Sun Mills, Ld.	£1,300	1250	250	7	215
Star of India	£1,000	1,000	1,000	20	425
Swadeshi Mills	£3,000	500	500	Rs. 20	480
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co	£900	1,000	1,000	Nil.	675
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	25	370xd
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	720
Wadia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	..	700

PRICES OF BULLION.

Sovereigns	Rs.	15
Carolas	"	225
Mexican Dollars	"	222
Five Franc Pieces	"	223
Bar Silver	"	106-12
Gold Leaf	"	23-4
Bar Gold, English	"	23-15
Bar Australian	"	23-12
Bar Bombay	"	23-10
Bar Pekin	"	23-4

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Corporation, Meeting of Urgency, 3 p.m.
Yacht Club Dance.
Marriage Procession at Mr. Goverdhundas Khimjee's, Girgaum Back Road, 5 p.m.
Skating Rink, 11 a.m. to 1 p.m.
The Acharon Company, Novelty Theatre, 9 p.m.
Music at the Yacht Club, 5-45 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived on the 19th:—Imperatrix (s), from Trieste. On the 20th:—Normand (s), from Blyth; Kapurthala (s), Karachi; Java (s), Busreh; and Rome (s), London. Yesterday:—Moewe (German Man-of-War), from Dar-es-Salaam; Kirby Hall (s), Liverpool; and Malwa (s), China.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed on the 20th:—Pachumba (s), for Karachi; Ravenna (s), Aden; Annie Barrow (s), London; Rauenthaler (s), Hamburg, &c.; and Gairloch (s), Chittagong. Yesterday:—Simla (s), for Persian Gulf; and Wave Queen (barque), Marseilles.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s.s. Sabarmati entered, and the s.s. Rauenthaler and Naderi left the dock on Saturday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The s.s. Imperatrix entered, and the s.s. Annie Barrow left the dock on Saturday.

A HINDU MARRIAGE.—There will be a large procession, at Mr. Goverdhandas Khimjee's bungalow, Girgaum Back Road, at 5 p.m., to-day, in connection with the marriage of his son, Mr. Vallabhdas.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.—The goods traffic on the B. B. & C. I. Railway, for the week ending 30th January, 1892, shows an increase on the corresponding week of 1891 of 3,508 maunds and Rs. 3,247 in the earnings.

ACCOUNTANT'S EXAMINATION, MILITARY ACCOUNTS DEPARTMENT.—The following clerks in the Commissariat Branch of the Military Accounts Department have been declared by the Controller of Military Accounts to have passed the Accountants' Examination, held in November last:—Burjorjee Cowasjee, W. R. Eleizar, Peter L. D'Silva, Pandurang Shivshanker, J. De Silva, and Ardesir Framjee.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—By kind permission of Lieutenant-Colonel Forjett and Officers the Band of the Marine Battalion will play the following programme, at the Royal Bombay Yacht Club, this evening, at 5-45 o'clock:—

March	Indymion ..... M. Devery.
Overture	Romildu E. Constanze ..... Meyerbeer.
Aria	Lucia Di Lammermoor ... Donizetti.
Fantasia	Folk-Songs of Italy ..... R. Rampezzotti.
Valse	Love's Dreamland ..... Otto Roeder.
Polka	Black and Tan ..... W. Winterbottom.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

A LITTLE BEYOND A JOKE.—At the Girgaum Police Court, on Saturday, Ahmed Mahomed, a timber-merchant, was charged before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, with the theft of a pair of spectacles, valued at Rs. 40, belonging to Ruttonjee Rustomjee, a billiard-room keeper, at Grant Road. The accused, in his defence, stated that he merely took the spectacles in a joke, and gave them to one, named Jamal Khan; but it was his intention to return the spectacles to the complainant, as he had no intention of retaining them. He often went to the billiard-room to play. The Magistrate convicted the accused, and sentenced him to pay a fine of Rs. 10.

THEFT BY A FELLOW-LODGER.—At the Girgaum Police Court, on Saturday, Bhowanipraad Shivprasad was charged before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, with the theft of Rs. 32 in cash from the complainant's box. It appeared that the complainant, Ramsing Khoosalsing, and the accused lived together in Nakhoda Street. On Thursday last, during the complainant's absence, the accused forced open a box, and abstracted therefrom Rs. 32, which he buried under the floor, near the fire-place. The complainant, on discovering the theft, reported the matter to the police, who arrested the accused on suspicion. The accused acknowledged his guilt and pointed out the place where he had buried the money. The accused pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to two months' imprisonment, with hard labour.

A VICTORIA-DRIVER'S STORY.—Mahomed Ally, a victoria-driver, has made a report to the police that shortly before 1 o'clock, on Saturday morning, he was driving three gentlemen in his conveyance down Queen's Road, *en route* to Watson Hotel, when one of the three gentlemen got on to the coach-box, and taking the reins out of the driver's hand whipped up the horse, and drove along the road at a reckless speed, the result being that when they reached the Hindu burial-ground the carriage collided with a lamp-post; and the horse getting loose, ran away. The driver ran after the animal, and in the meantime the three gentlemen ran away. Inspector Saunders and the victoria-driver went to the hotel, but were unable to find any of the three gentlemen, who are alleged to have brought the trouble on the victoriawalla.

PASSING A FORGED Rs. 500 NOTE.

At the Esplanade Police Courts, on Saturday, Keshrimull Harichand was charged before Mr. C. P. Cooper, Chief Presidency Magistrate, by Inspector Nolan with uttering a forged note for Rs. 500 of the Calcutta circle. Mr. Little, Public Prosecutor, instructed by Superintendent Sweeney, prosecuted, and Mr. Sealy, pleader, defended the accused.

Samuel David Jessudassan, a clerk in the Paper Currency Office, deposed to being in charge of the last note branch, which branch also dealt with forged notes. The note for Rs. 500, which witness examined, was not a genuine currency note. Witness had no difficulty in ascertaining it was not genuine. There were no Rs. 500 currency notes issued of the service V.33. Notes of that service were Rs. 100 notes. Witness produced part of a genuine Rs. 500 currency note of the Calcutta circle for comparison. The white lines on the green print were not similar to those on the genuine note. The serial number was not so exact as on the genuine note. The vernacular numbers on the false note did not resemble the figures on the genuine note. The general colour of the forged note was fainter than that of the genuine note.

Cross-examined, witness said he had no special experience in hand-writing and did not come from the N.-W. Provinces of Bengal, but from Ceylon. Witness could not say whether the forged note had been in circulation. Sometimes currency notes were found bearing endorsements of initials and names, but could not say whether they were those of the holders of it. Sometimes bank stamps were found endorsed on them. If a note bore a bank stamp witness could not say if it had not passed through the bank. Some forged notes bore endorsements, and some did not.

Motilal Vrijbookandas, a broker, said he dealt in gold and silver and saw the accused about twenty-five days ago, when he came to witness to buy gold. Accused asked witness to give him four tolas of gold. Witness bargained with him and settled the rate, and as witness had not seen accused before asked him if he had brought money with him. Witness said, "Yes," and produced a note for Rs. 500, and gave it to witness. The note witness could identify by a patch on the back of it. Witness did not think the note he had was that note. Witness was not satisfied with the note and called a person, named Nurotumdass. Accused was then made over to the police with the note.

The police sepoy, to whom the accused was handed over, corroborated his statement, and identified the note.

Inspector Nolan said that he took the note to the Currency Office, where it was declared forged.

The names on the back of the note were forged, and witness endeavoured to find those persons, but failed.

The case was adjourned till to-morrow, and the prisoner was remanded to jail.

BOMBAY RIFLE CLUB.

IT is arranged shortly to hold a Club Match at 500 yards. 7 shots, no sighting shots. Unlimited entries. First entry, Re. 1, each subsequent entry, 8 annas. Prizes, Rs. 30, 25, 20, 15, and 5. Further particulars will be given.

THE Russian cruiser Zabijaka has arrived at Alexandria, making the third Russian war vessel lying in the roadstead. The second division of the French Mediterranean Squadron, consisting of the turret ships Hoche and Marceau, the central battery ironclad Courbet, the cruiser Lalande and the torpedo gun-vessel Dague, were to leave Port Said yesterday.

A DESPATCH from San Antonio received in New York, says that it is now established beyond a doubt that a man going by the name of Otto Hausen, who was found dead in the park on Oct. 26, was the Nihilist Padlewski, who assassinated the Russian General Seliverstoff in Paris on Nov. 18, 1890. Dr. Louis Schroeder, of Buffalo, who knew him in Warsaw, has written a letter confirming the fact.

EVENING PARTY AT GRANT ROAD.

THE general belief with regard to the expenditure of enormous sums of money by wealthy natives on the occasion of marriages in their families finds a verification in the splendid series of festivities and entertainments, extending over a fortnight, which Mr. Hajee Cassum Joosub, a partner of Messrs. Shepherd and Co., the proprietors of the line of coasting steamers in Bombay, has provided in connection with the marriage of Mr. Mahomed Yusuf, a son of his nephew, Mr. Hajee Ismail, also a partner in the firm, with a daughter of Mr. Hajee Cosman Tar Mahomed. The festivities commenced about twelve days ago, during which the family residence of Mr. Hajee Cassum Joosub and Mr. Hajee Ismail, in Abdul Rehman Street, has been the scene of extensive hospitalities to all classes of Mahomedans. Both sides of the street have been occupied by arcades of gas-moons, while overhead, in the middle of the street, are hung numerous crystal chandeliers; and thousands of natives crowd the locality in the evenings to witness the illuminations and the gay assemblies that meet there to partake of the marriage festivities. Sweetmeats and refreshments, according to Mahomedan custom, are distributed to all; and mirth and music lend the street an appearance of joy and rejoicing during the evenings. This (Monday) evening, a grand feast will be given to about 15,000 Mahomedans. Mr. Hajee Cassum's bungalow, near the Frere Bridge, at Grant Road, lately the property of the Nawab of Beyla, which has undergone considerable improvements, has also been the scene of much hospitality in connection with young Yusuf's marriage. On Wednesday, the 17th inst., a ball was given there to Europeans and East Indians, mostly acquaintances of the host, in connection with his multifarious business transactions. Again on Thursday, the 18th inst., a feast was given there to about 2,000 of the better class of Mahomedans, among whom Mr. Hajee Cassum is highly esteemed as a good old Samaritan for his munificent private charity to his co-religionists and others.

On Friday last, Mr. Hajee Cassum and his nephew gave a grand evening entertainment, at the Grant Road bungalow, to which many European ladies and European and Native leading citizens had been invited. The bungalow, with its extensive garden grounds, had been specially decorated and illuminated for the occasion; and hundreds of the residents of the locality crowded its vicinity to see the *tamasha*, while many others mounted the parapets of the railway overbridge to enjoy a commanding view of the spectacle. The guests began to arrive at 9 p.m., and were welcomed at the entrance by Mr. Hajee Cassum, the bridegroom's father, Mr. Hajee Ismail, his brother, Mr. Hajee Ahmed, and other relation and friends, and were accommodated in the lower and upper reception-saloons, where companies of *nautch* girls danced and sang for their amusement. The tasteful furnishing of the upper saloon, with its massive crystal chandeliers and rich carpetting, was generally admired. Among the guests were H. H. the Nawab of Mangrole and suite, the Prince of Mangrole, the Persian Consul-General and his sons, Moulvie Hydayatoola Saheb, Ressaldar Sayadoola Khan, Aide-de-Camp to H. E the Governor, Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Uloth, Messrs. G. A. Kittredge, J. A. Shepherd, Dr. Sidney Smith, Mr. and Mrs. A. Craigie, Messrs. J. Leask, and Frank Chalk, Mr. and Mrs. Taylor, Mr. and Mrs. Coury, Mr. and Mrs. Southwell Piper, Captain J. Clark, Captain and Mrs. McCann, Captain and Mrs. Hand, Mr. and Mrs Wood, Mr. and Mrs. J. Moir, Mrs. Baldwin, Messrs. Hepworth, H. Dickson, W. Russell, E. Smetham, W. Zorahts, W. Shearer, Naylor, barrister-at-law, J. Seabrooke, Mr. and Mrs. Thorburn, Rao Bahadur Luxman Jugonnath, the Hon. Mr. Fazulbhoy Visram, Messrs. Currimbhoy Ebrahim, Ahmedbhoy Hubibbhoy, K. N. Kabrajee, Wussonjee Khimjee, Hajee Mahomed Sulleman, Mahomed Hossein Zenail Abadin Shirazee, Hormusjee M. Narielwalla, Pestonjee Nuserwanjee Godiwalla, Moonshee Fazloola Khan, Budroodin Abdool Koor, Hajee Ebrahim Oosman, Oomer Jamal, Khan Bahadur Jamsetjee Dhunjeebhoy Wadia, Dr. Ismal Jan Mahomed, Dr. Bapujee P. Narielwalla, Messrs. Shamrao M. Rele, Mir Sarfaraz Ali, Pestonjee M. Narielwalla, Hakim Mahomed Shah, Anandrao N. Wasudeo, Poondlik Ganesh, Nowrojee P. Narielwalla, Heptoola Shaik Adum, Hajee Sulleman Abdul Wahed, Hajee Adum Seedik, Dawoodbhoy Moosabhoy, Amiradin Tyebjee, Hajee Cassum Gunney, Nanabhoy B. Moolaferoz, Jafferbhoy Allana, Kaikobad Cowasjee Adenwalla, Goolam Hoosein Allana, Shariff Sakoor, Essoofally Heptoola, Moosa Boga, Hajee Adum Latiff, Hajee Moosa Sulleman, Hajee Sulleman Jooma, Wamonrao Pitale, Essuf Ali Allana, &c.

The bridegroom, a bright-looking, intelligent youth, who has received a good English education, was introduced to several of the guests, among whom he became a general favourite. About 10 p.m., an adjournment was made to the refreshment *buffets* laid at the southern end of the upper story. The party broke up at a late hour with the customary distribution of flowers. Young Yusuf's marriage has been fixed for the 24th inst., until which date the daily round of festivities will continue. It is said to be the intention of Mr. Hajee Cassum and Mr. Hajee Ismail, in honour of the marriage, to make a free gift of the Grant Road bungalow, val ued at nearly a lakh of rupees, for the use and benefit of their community, among whom a long-felt want exists for such a place as the "Allbless Bang" of the Parsees.

THE NEW EAST INDIA PRESS COMPANY.

THE seventeenth annual general meeting of shareholders of the company was held on Saturday at the registered office, Tamarind Lane, Mr. Vandravandas Purshotumdas, chairman of the board of directors, presiding. The following directors' report was submitted:—

The directors submit to the shareholders their 17th annual report of the workings of the company's presses at different stations. The balance sheet and the profit and loss account for the year under report show that the company has made, during the said year, a net profit of Rs. 84,310-11-10, including Rs. 36-4-9, from the last year's account. This profit the directors now propose to divide as under: To pay a dividend for the year at Rs. 145 per share, which will absorb Rs. 46,980; bonus to company's employes, Rs. 3,000; to be carried to the reduction of cost of old property transferred from the late East India Press Company, Limited, Rs. 34,000; balance to be carried to the next year's account, Rs. 330-11-10; total Rs. 84,310-11-10. Mr. Gordhundass Cursondass retires by rotation, and is eligible for re-election. The shareholders have to appoint auditors for the current year, and to fix their remuneration.

The directors' report and audited accounts were approved and adopted. Out of the Rs. 84,310-11-10, a dividend of Rs. 145 per share was declared, payable on and after the 24th inst.; and the other recommendations of the directors were also carried into effect. Mr. Gordhandas Cursondas was re-appointed director of the company, Messrs. Framjee Temooljee and Tribhowndas Venidas were appointed auditors at a remuneration of Rs. 150 each. Thanks were passed to the directors and agents; and the proceedings ended with the customary compliment to the Chairman.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

Bombay, 19th February, 1892.

Means of observations at 8 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·897
Temperature of the Air	77·9
Wet Bulb Thermometer	72·0
Dew Point	69·5
Relative humidity of Air	07·5
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10)	04
Maximum temperature of air read (at 8 a.m. next day)	83·0
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	72·1
General Directions of Wind*	NNW, NE, NW, NNW.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours*	278

* From midnight to midnight.

As Reuter has telegraphed information about the nature of the free Coinage Bill, which would seem to show that its terms are not generally known, though they have appeared in the American papers, it may be useful to some of our readers, observes a contemporary, to quote the substance of it here. The measure provides that the standard unit of value in the United States shall be a dollar of 412½ grains of silver or 25 4-5 of gold (*i. e.*, the ratio of 1 to 16) and that any owner of bullion can have it coined at that ratio, or can deposit it at the Mint and take payment in notes. These coin notes shall be issued in denominations of from 1 to 500 dollars, and shall be a full legal tender. The gold and silver certificates issued under the Act of July 1890 shall not be re-issued, but shall be cancelled and destroyed, and the new coin notes shall be issued in their stead. These notes shall be redeemed in coin on demand, and for this purpose bullion shall be coined as fast as is necessary. They may be exchanged on demand for gold or silver coins in sums of from 10 dollars upward. The new Bill, if passed, would of course involve the repeal both of the Silver Act of 1873, and of the Silver Purchase Act of July 1890.

THE BOMBAY VACCINATION BILL.

THE following memorial has been forwarded by the Secretary of the Indian Progress Society to the Secretary to Government, Legislative Department, regarding District Vaccination Bill now before the Bombay Council:—

Sir,—In continuation of my letter, dated the 18th ultimo, I beg to submit, on behalf of the Indian Progress Society, the following further remarks on the Bombay District Vaccination Bill.

The Society still feels constrained to say that it has not been satisfied with the arguments that have been brought forward in favour of legalizing arm-to-arm vaccination. It, therefore, reiterates its former prayer and requests that the Legislative Council will be pleased to legalize vaccination with *animal lymph alone*. In support of the Society's contention that there is great danger of diseases being transmitted by vaccination with animal lymph, the Society begs to call attention of Government to the authentic case published by Dr. Gairdner, of Glasgow, in which the origin of leprosy was distinctly traced to vaccination from a leprous vaccinifer, and to the following opinions *expressed by eminent physicians against that indiscriminate* vaccination which, if the measure now before the Council be passed in its present form, will in effect be legalized:—

Dr. Arning says:—"You are doubtless aware of the very prevalent opinion among medical men that the unusually rapid spread of the disease (leprosy) may be attributed to the great amount of indiscriminate vaccination which has been carried on in these (the Hawaiian) islands. There have been, if my information be correct, unquestionably new centres of leprosy developed after vaccination was practised."

Dr. J. Bechtinger, of Rio-de-Janerio, says:—"Vaccination *is responsible for a serious augmentation* of the disease (leprosy) in these countries (west Indies, &c.)."

Dr. G. Hoggan says:—"Taking all the factors into consideration, I hold that in the cases of leprosy I *was then investigating the disease* was conveyed through vaccination. I further believe that in the majority of cases of leprosy developing in children, the leprous infection is transmitted along with the vaccine virus."

It will thus be seen that if arm-to-arm vaccination is legalised, the greatest care would be required at the hands of the vaccinators in the selection of children as vaccinifers. It would be hopeless to expect such anxious care at the hands of low-paid vaccinators notwithstanding the closet attention that Government would be ready or willing to give to the operation of the Act, and the indiscriminate vaccination so much complained of by European writers would be the result.

The duty of Government would therefore be to legalize the only harmless process of vaccination, *i.e.*, that by *animal lymph*.

The allied question which suggests itself is, whether the resources of Government are sufficient to provide the animal lymph which will be required to carry on compulsory vaccination in the mofussil. With reference to this point the Society begs to submit that the fears entertained by His Excellency the Governor as to the possibility of carrying on compulsory vaccination with animal lymph alone are not likely to prove to be true. Government are aware that the process of preparing vaccinifers is very expeditious and a large number of children can be vaccinated from the lymph taken from a single vaccinifer. Generally, 100 to 125 punctures are made on every calf used for the purpose. They take 4 or 5 days to develop into vesicles, and the lymph taken from them is ordinarily sufficient to vaccinate at least 250 children, and in urgent cases it might be expected that the number could be doubled. It will thus be seen that Government can have any amount of animal lymph at its command without much cost or trouble. The expenses of preparing vaccinifers will be very moderate inasmuch as calves can be had for very low prices in the mofussil and the expenses of maintaining them will be very small. It will thus be seen that one such vaccinifer will serve the purpose of vaccination where lymph of 50 children may not prove sufficient. Further, Government are aware that animal lymph can without difficulty be stored in tubes without letting it lose its efficacy, and sent to any distant place.

In spite of the various objections raised against arm-to-arm vaccination, the Select Committee appointed on the Bill in question in para. 8 of their Report, dated the 7th instant, considers that the Bill ought to contain some provision authorizing that system in case of necessity. Granting the necessity of such a provision for the sake of argument, the Society fails to see why the words "if the parent or guardian of the child so require" are still left uncancelled in Section 14, sub-section (1). Sub-section (2) provides the steps to be taken in cases of necessity, and in such cases only arm-to-arm vaccination may be considered to be legal according to the working of the Section under consideration as read with remarks in para. 8 of the Select Committee Report. The words in question, however, seem to indicate that if any ignorant parent or guardian fail to insist upon vaccination by animal lymph, arm-to-arm vaccination will be legalized under circumstances when by hypothesis there is no notification of Government enforcing the provisions of necessity. This seems anomalous, and the Society, therefore, respectfully urges that if the Council is not prepared to legalize vaccination by animal lymph alone, it will at least eliminate the words in question from the said Section 14, sub-section (1).

Section 14 (3) (*b*) provides that lymph shall not be taken from any child who does not appear to be in good health and free from taint of a disease transmissible by vaccination. This is a decisive improvement upon the original draft but the Society holds that some addition is required to render it more acceptable and less harmful to the public at large, if Government are determined to legalize arm-to-arm vaccination. In many cases it may happen that the parent of the child to be vaccinated may have better information about the habits and character of the parents of the child from whom lymph has to be taken than the uninterested vaccinator. The child may look healthy, though there may be germs of some transmissible disease inherited from its parents. In such cases the society requests that provision should be made to allow the parent to adduce proof of the diseased condition of the other child or its parents without his being subjected to legal consequences for so doing.

The Society regrets that the select Committee did not take any notice of the prayer in para 2. of its last letter and begs to urge the same again for the consideration of the Council.

In conclusion, I beg to request on behalf of the society that the Council will be pleased to give that attention to this communication which the Hogsheads was pleased to give to the last one.—I have, &c.,

KASHINATH R. KORGAWKAR,
Secretary, Indian Progress Society.

THE DANGERS OF POLO.

IT is to be hoped, observes the *Pioneer*, that the Polo Association, which we presume will be holding its annual meeting shortly as Tournament time comes round, will give its most earnest consideration to the question of whether the height of ponies might not be again reduced to 13·2. Speaking from the view of the interested and dispassionate spectator, there is every reason to believe that such a change would actually improve the game. The objection to it that one always hears is that the pace would suffer: but if pace is everything the game should be played on full-sized race-horses. There must evidently be some point beyond which size cannot be increased without the play falling off, and we suspect that it would be found the opinion of many competent judges that that point has been passed already. The average match of the present day might be described as a great deal of riding and very little hitting: and the younger generation seem to be growing up in the belief as long as they ride fast and ride hard, the ball is comparatively an indifferent matter. The certainty of the best players of ten years ago, such as Mr. Alisopp, of the 10th Hussars, or Captain Hornby, of the Rifle Brigade, seems to have disappeared from the game. It may be suspected that the opposition to any change, which is sure to be strong, would proceed chiefly from that class of players, who as the game is played now-a-days find places in teams as energetic forwards, but who, apart from their special tactics, would sink to their natural level in the third class. As it is the pace has swallowed up every other feature of the game, and has made it dangerous into the bargain. The matches when the Tournaments were started were just as keenly fought as they are now: they were quite fast enough to satisfy some of the best men that ever mounted a pony, and as exhibitions of the game they were much more interesting to see than the play of the present day. But they were not closed with funerals. Wherein lies the difference between the two periods? The larger and less manageable ponies for one thing, and for the other, the stupid "hustling" tactics, the legitimising of which has done so much to dethrone skill from the place which it must hold in any game that is to continue in the first rank.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s s Gairloch, 1,422 tons, Captain J Cowan, sailed on Saturday last for Chittagong, in ballast.

THE s s Raventhaler, 1,829 tons, Captain G Hassen, sailed on Saturday last for Hamburg and Bremen, with a general cargo.

THE barque Wave Queen, 312 tons, Captain J D Dinnage, sailed yesterday for Mauritius, with a general cargo and nine deck passengers.

THE s s Normand, 1,990 tons, Captain J Jonasen, arrived in harbour on Saturday last from Blyth (

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this scale.

PIANOFORTES, specially built for India from Rs. 275 to 1,600. Harmoniums and American Organs, from Rs 110 to 550. Banjos, Guitars, Mandolins, Zithers, Concertinas, Violins, Flutes, Flageolets, Ocarinas, etc., etc., all at London Prices.—SOUNDY & Co., Ld., Music Saloons.

8-DAY BRACKET CLOCKS, in fancy imitation oak and gilt or fancy stained blackwood cases, well seasoned, 5 in. dial, from 15 to 18 inches high, Rs. 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, and 30.—MARCKS and Co., Ld., Clockmakers, Bombay and Poona.

FOR SALE.—Handsome DOG-CART, good as new, (Coleclough & Sons, Dublin,) set English-made harness and stable kit Rs. 350; Arab horse, just under 14 hands, aged, but full of work, goes either harness or saddle, carries lady, Rs. 250. If sold together Rs. 550. Address "XX," care of this Office.

MATHERAN.—TO LET, A FURNISHED BUNGALOW, for the Season, containing dining, drawing, and two bedrooms, with dressing and bathrooms attached, in a central situation, close to Gymkhana and Artist Point. For Rent, &c., apply to care of this Office.

FOR SALE.—Horse, Harness, and Pony-Cart, Rs. 200. Apply at SEAMEN'S REST, Prince's Dock.

SILVER CHAINS of all kinds for Ladies and Gentlemen, with Tassels and without Tassels, Rs. 4 to Rs. 15. Chains not approved can be exchanged.—STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

WANTED, HEAD MATRON, for B. E. S. Girls' School. European, Church of England. Good reference. Salary Rs. 45 with prospects. Apply Head Mistress.

WANTED, one FIRE ENGINE, up to Rs. 1,000. Apply to the PRESIDENT, Bandora Municipality.

BOOK-KEEPER, Parsee or Eurasian, WANTED, to proceed to Perim. Must be thoroughly competent. Good Handwriting and knowledge of English indispensable. Apply, "No. 222," this Office.

WANTED, a small TOY TERRIER, black and tan, or rough haired, of any colour. Apply with particulars to GEO. GAHAGAN, Bellasis Road, Byculla.

PUMPS.—OUR SEASON'S STOCK just arrived, Rs. 11 Cash.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld., Bombay.

HINK'S LAMP DEPOT.—A Depot for these well-known ENGLISH LAMPS has been OPENED at HORNBY ROW, below Sir Dinshaw Petit's office. Lamps of all Description almost at cost prices, also Matchless Steel Trunks for sale. Apply to S. R. MISTRY, Agent for Messrs. Hinks and Son.

THE STANDARD NEW ASSURANCES in 1890 were £1,572,248, the Largest Record in the Annals of this Company. Apply SECRETARY, Standard Life Office, Bombay and Calcutta.

COFFEE MACHINES.—The Celebrated RUSSIAN COFFEE MACHINE and the French Coffee Percolator kept in Stock, in all Sizes.—LAMP WAREHOUSE, R. DITMAR, late Theodor Knaust, 69, Esplanade Road.

SHAPOOR N. BHEDWAR OPENS his STUDIO, Swiss Lodge, Cumballa Hill, from MONDAY, the 22nd Instant. Business hours 8-30 A. M. to 4 P. M. Studio open every day.

TO LET.—From 15th April, The FLAT, over E. D. Sassoon and Co.'s offices, now occupied by Mr. Branson, to whom apply.

TO LET, at POONA, with immediate possession, comfortable upper-storied BUNGALOW, No. 19, Queen's Gardens, with a detached office. Also from 1st April next, another comfortable upper-storied BUNGALOW, No. 18, Queen's Gardens. Apply to PROPRIETORS, "Deccan Herald," Poona.

LIFE INSURANCE.—Policies for the whole Term of Life are issued at a premium of Rs. 28 per Annum per Rs. 1,000 to persons aged 25 years. Apply EWART, LATHAM and Co., Agents, the North British and Mercantile Insurance Co.

FOR SALE.—A MALE ELEPHANT, aged 36 years old. Apply to ADMINISTRATOR, Porbandar State.

PEARSE AND CO'S Best INVALID PORT. Highly Nutritious. Per Bot. Re. 1-12. Our Old Scotch Whisky, matured in Sherry Casks. Per Bot Re. 1-12. Apollo Street, Bombay.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL, BOMBAY.—I have resided in the Alexandra Hotel for a short time viz. 10 days. Before I stayed at the Royal Hotel, Mazagon, the same proprietor, Mr. Pestonji. I always found every kindness, best of attention, civility from servants, and in fact cannot find words to express how highly I think of all. (Sd.) A. J. FITZHERBERT, formerly Pro., Byculla Hotel.

GAIETY HOTEL, FORT.—Now under entire English Management. A Good Table provided, with Dining and Sitting-room, Bed-rooms with Bath-rooms. Every convenience and Comfort. Apply to Manager.

LANOWLI HOTEL.—Situated on best site, near Post Office. Only 5 minutes' walk from Station. Rooms, Board, and Lodging excellent; under European Management. For Terms, &c., apply to the Proprietor, S. BOMANJI.

THE INDIAN SQUARE PIANO, the very best Square Piano for the Indian Climate, with all atest Improvements, Rs. 650.—S. ROSE and Co., Bombay.

THE new Patented Cylinder FLAGEOLET, in Perfect Tune, from As. 12 to Rs. 3, each in Brass or Nickel. Can be had in any Key.—SOUNDY & Co., Ld.

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BEST LEATHER, STRONG AND NEAT WORKMANSHIP Solid Double Leather Trunk. Mr. A. Landale's Pattern 32" by 20" by 10" Rs. 45; Single Harness Brass Mount Rs. 30. Double Harness Rs. 69; Hunting Saddle complete, Rs. 29. Apply to RAM LALL BROTHERS formerly Dunkee Lall and Sons, Cawnpore.

NAGUR'S WORLD RENOWNED Safes and Chests. SAFES for Sale and Hire. Repairs carefully and efficiently executed. New and Old Safes exchanged or sold on commission. New and Second-hand English Safes of all makers.—NAGURDAS PURBHOODAS, 62, Apollo Street, Fort.

EXTRACTS out of numerous testimonials of Batliwala's AGUE PILLS or MIXTURE. Surg-Maj. Jaykar:—It is a safe and reliable remedy. Surg-Maj Reporter:—I have found it very efficacious. J. Y. Lang, Esq., (Dep. Grand Master of all Scottish Freemasonry in India):—Derived immediate benefit from its use. C. Greengrass, Esq., Contractor, Tansa Water Works:—Found it of wonderful efficacy in every case. P. J. Daly, Esq, Chief Guard, S.-M. Railway:—It is really a dying man's Gold drop. Send your orders to Dr. H. L. BATLIWALLA, Dadur, Bombay. May also be had of Kemp & Co.; Phillips & Co., &c., at Re. 1.

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PERRIER JOUET "B" BRAND CHAMPAGNE in Magnums, Quarts and Pints.—Apply to LYON and CO., Sole Agents.

TEAS—NEW NEILGHERRY TEAS.—Congou at 9 as., Souchong, 12 as., Pekoe, Re. 1-2; Orange Pekoe, Re. 1-6, per lb.—J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in VERSE after the manner of various other great Poets; by W. E. H. PRICE. Rs. 1-8; postage Anna 1.

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COTTAGE PIANO (Soundy and Co.) nearly new. Cost Rs. 650, what offers? Owner going home. "M. B. J." care of this Office.

MAHABLESHWAR DAWK RE-OPENED.—Comfortable PHAETON and TONGA DAWKS from POONA to MAHABLESHWAR, also from WATHAR to MAHABLESHWAR, can be obtained at reasonable rates from BURJORJEE PEROSHAW, Diplomaed Dawk Supplier to H. E. the Governor of Bombay and Staff.

LATEST SONGS procurable in England arrive each Mail. Can be taken on approval.—SOUNDY & Co., Ld.

ARMY, NAVY AND CIVIL SERVICE CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY OF INDIA, LIMITED, APOLLO BUNDER, BOMBAY.

IMPORTANT NOTICE TO MEMBERS.

IN CONSEQUENCE of the rapid fall in Exchange the Society's selling prices will be raised about 5 per cent. This applies to Groceries, Provisions, Wines, Spirits and Beers ONLY, and will be discontinued should Exchange show an improvement.

BOMBAY MANAGER.

February, 1892.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI, SURGEON DENTIST, No. 3, HORNBY ROW, Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

GLARE OF THE INDIAN SUN.

THE attention of the Public is invited to our new Stock of "PICKED LENSES" of the very best manufacture, without Air-Bubbles, Water-Marks, or any other of the Flaws so common to the cheap Spectacles.

Everyone's eyes, at times, suffer from the "Glare of the Indian Sun" and the peculiarly irritating dust of this country, to remedy which the Tinted Lenses of our Spectacles are specially prepared. They are especially

NECESSARY FOR TOURISTS,

Members of the Department of the Public Works, Surveyors, Planters, the Staff of the Railways, Travellers, Soldiers on Service, and everyone employed out-doors as well as most other persons. Indeed no one, who is careful about preserving his Sight unimpaired, should be without our Glare and Dust Protectors.

IN STEEL, NICKEL, SILVER, AND GOLD FRAMES.

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DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, the best Family Aperient Medicine, without Mercury.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, effectual in all Liver Complaints.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS cure Sick Headaches and Giddiness.

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DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS may be taken at all times without restraint from business of pleasure.

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IMPORTANT CAUTION.—Be sure to ask for "Dr SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS," in a green bottle, wrapped in green paper, and having the name and address "William Lambert, 8, King William-street Charing Cross" engraved on the Government Stamp. Do not, therefore purchase without seeing the Government stamp over the cork of the bottle.

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DYNAMITE.

CONTRACTORS having a Surplus Stock of the best English Quality are prepared to dispose of immediately at low rates.

For Prices and Particulars address

WALSH, LOVETT & Co., 18, Esplanade Road, Bombay, Who will have also for disposal BRIDGE ERECTING PLANT.

5-TON LIFTING CRANES; STEAM & OTHER WINCHES; PULLEY BLOCKS; DIVING APPARATUS; DREDGERS; PILE DRIVERS

IRON CENTRES FOR ARCHING, 7, 10, 20, 30 ft. SPANS, TUNNEL PLANT.

Cornish, Vertical, Multitubular, Roots Boilers. Horizontal Engines, with Air Compressors. Complete sets of Rock Drilling Machines. Steam and other Pumps. Wrought Iron Pipes, Lathes, &c. Small Tunnel Waggons.

TRAMWAY PLANT.

Locomotives (Hunslet Engine Co.) 2 ft. 6 in. gauge. Waggons, Trollies, &c. Steel Rails, 16lbs. Teakwood Sleepers.

Hungarian Aperient Water.

"DIAMOND MARK."

THE BEST NATURAL APERIENT.

"SPEEDY, SURE, and GENTLE."

USES.

1. *As a prompt, certain, and gentle laxative.*
2. *To prevent and relieve headache and bilious congestion.*
3. *For the prevention and cure of habitual costiveness and of hæmorrhoids.*
4. *For the arrest of obesity and fatty degenerations.*
5. *Against the excessive formation of uric acid (in gout, gravel, and stone).*
6. *To cure the constipation of pregnancy and the costiveness of infants.*
7. *In chronic diseases of the chest, heart, and abdominal organs.*
8. *To avert and relieve brain congestions and their consequences.*
9. *To remedy disturbance from errors or excesses in diet.*
10. *In chronic diseases of women, and ovarian and uterine disorders.*
11. *In the evacuant treatment of mental disorder and its accompanying constipation.*

Ordinary Dose, a Wineglassful before Breakfast.

SOLE EXPORTERS: *THE APOLLINARIS COMPANY, LIMITED,* 19 Regent Street, London, England. *OF ALL DRUGGISTS AND MINERAL WATER DEALERS.*

DEMAND THE "DIAMOND MARK."

ESTABLISHED IN A. D. 1888.

S. N. GHOSH'S COMPOUND DECOCTION.

SARSAPARILLA.

THIS preparation has been prescribed with great success in cases of Weakness, Scurvy, Scrofula, Rheumatic Affections, Sore-eyes and all other diseases arising from impurities of the blood. Price: Re. 1-8 per phial packing, As. 4; Dozen, Rs. 15.

WONDERFUL RHEUMATIC OIL, S. N. G.'s.

It is a valuable remedy in Rheumatism, Lumbago Sciatica, Rheumatic Gout, etc., of any standing. Price Re. 1 per phial; packing, As. 2; Dozen, Rs. 10.

SPLEEN MIXTURE, S. N. G.'s

Is one of the best and most reliable medicines for Spleen Enlargement, and never fails to give relief. Price: Re. 1-4 per phial; packing, As. 2; Dozen, Rs. 12.

S. N. GHOSH, Chemist, No. 85, Bechoo Chatterjee Street, Calcutta.

NOW READY—6th EDITION.

ON THE MODERN TREATMENT OF NERVOUS DISEASES and EXHAUSTION IN MEN by LOCAL ABSORPTION, with Testimonials, showing how to obtain a speedy and permanent restoration, without stomach medicines. POST FREE. E. NORTON, HOLBORN, LONDON, W. C., ENGLAND.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, FEB. 20.

A DECLINE of ⅜d. per oz. from Wednesday's quotation took place in the price of Bar Silver in London yesterday, at 41 5-16d.; and Rupee Securities were 7-16 lower in each denomination, at £68¾ for Fours, and £68 7-16 for 4½ per Cents; while in New York, the method was ⅞ down, at 90½ cents, with demand Exchange on London half a cent lower, at 4·88½ dollars. The United States Treasury bought yesterday 455,000 ounces of Silver at 90·75 to 90·85 per oz. Consols in London were unaltered at 95⅞; but Indian Sterling Loan was ¼ per cent. higher, at 107½. The market rates of discount were unchanged. The Exchange Banks put down their buying rate in India, at 30 days' sight, making it stand at 1s. 3 11-16d. The weekly Specie Shipments to India consisted of £100,000 of Silver to Bombay, and £170,000 of the same metal to Calcutta. In Paris, French Rentes were ¼ lower, at 95¾; Exchange in London advanced a centime, to frcs. 25·21.

No financial news from London under to-day's date is to hand, and quotations may be assumed to be unchanged; but the New York telegram reports an advance of ⅛ cent in the price of Silver, at 90⅜ cents, with demand Exchange on London unaltered.

The Wheat market was firm but less active, yesterday's quotations, however, showed an advance on those of Wednesday of 2d. per cental in No. 1 Soft White, and of 1½d. in White Delhi, on the spot in Liverpool, at 7s. 10d., and 7s. 7d. per cental, Ex-Quay, respectively. The total Wheat afloat for the United Kingdom yesterday was 2,420,000 quarters, or 520,000 quarters less than the previous Friday's estimate. Linseed was firm at the reduced quotation of 41s. per quarter, *Ex-Quay, for Bombay Seed to arrive.*

Cotton in Liverpool closed quiet last evening; Surats neglected; and Arrivals dull; the sales having aggregated only 8,000 bales; Surats nil. A further decline of 1-16d. per lb. took place in the price of spot Mid.-Americans; and all East Indian Cotton, excepting that coming from the Bengal and Madras sides, was lower to the same extent; while American Arrivals were 3-64d. lower in the nearer positions, and 1-16d. in the more distant, the extreme quotations being 3 45-64d. for February and February-March deliveries, and 3½d. for June-July. The day's Imports were 12,000 bales. The Manchester Market was quieter.

This afternoon the Liverpool Cotton market closed quiet, all round, with Arrivals also steady, and without any further change in prices, spot or forward. The Sales have been 6,000 bales, without any East Indian; the day's Imports was 7,000 bales. The Manchester Market has been quiet but steady.

There was more activity in Liverpool during the week ending yesterday than in the preceding six business days, the total Sales of Cotton having been 9,000 bales more, at 65,000 bales (including only 1,000 Surats); while the amount forwarded to consumers was 6,000 bales greater, at 74,000 bales. The Imports were 10,000 bales lighter, at 84,000 bales. The total Stock had increased during the week by 4,000 bales, and as it stood yesterday, it was 597,000 bales in excess of that held last year at the same time, and 646,000 bales more than in 1890. The Stock of Surats was 2,000 bales less than at the end of last week, at 45,000 bales. The total Visible Supply had increased during the week by 50,000 bales; while of Surats there were 1,000 bales more in sight; the comparative figures now showing an increase in the total Supply of 1,090,000 bales as against last year, and of 1,715,000 bales compared with the year before; and in the case of East Indian Cotton a falling off of 242,000 bales, and 158,000 bales in the same comparison. The spot price of American Cotton in Liverpool yesterday was the same as it ruled on the previous Friday, and was 1½d. higher than the quotation at the same time last year, and 2 5-16d. above that in 1890; while Arrivals receded during the week under review 1-16 to 5-64d. per lb.

In New York yesterday, the price of ready Mid. was still 7⅛ cents per lb.; but Futures for May Uplands were 6 points lower, at 6·96 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 19,000 bales, making a bigger week again than in either of the two preceding years, and the total excess in Receipts this season compared with the two previous ones now stands at 219,000 bales and 625,000 bales respectively; the Stock at the Ports continuing to show a large increase in the same comparison. The quantity in sight yesterday was 7,710,000 bales as against 7,530,000 bales visible a week ago.

There has been no change in the spot price to-day, but May Futures are 3 points lower, at 6·93 cents. The Receipts at the Ports are 22,000 bales, going against 23,000 bales last year, and 8,000 bales the year before.

The American Crop figures to date give the following comparisons with the two previous seasons:—

	1892.	1891.	1890.
Week's receipts	141,000	122,000	86,000
" exports to U. Kingdom	88,000	67,000	71,000
" " Continent	80,000	63,000	34,000
Total receipts since 1st Sept. '91	5,878,000	5,659,000	5,253,000
" exports to U. K. do.	2,505,000	2,319,000	2,203,000
" " to Continent do.	1,711,000	1,851,000	1,653,000
" stock in the Ports	1,200,000	794,000	614,000

The total Visible Supply of Cotton for all Europe on the 19th instant affords the following comparisons with the two previous years:—

	1892.	1891.	1890.
Total supply of all kinds	4,630,000	3,589,910	2,944,850
" " Surats	212,000	453,630	369,670
For the United Kingdom only the figures are:—			
Stock in Liverpool	1,673,000	10,76,350	1,026,540
" London	8,000	19,000	12,000
American afloat	220,000	245,000	159,000
East Indian "	10,000	22,000	46,000
Total	1,911,000	1,362,350	1,243,540
Price of Mid-Americans	3⅝d.	4¾d.	6 1-16d.
" Good Dhollera	3½d.	3⅝d.	4 11-16d.
Difference	¼d.	1d.	1⅛d.

Little has been done in Cotton here to-day, and the feeling has been quiet, with prices unchanged. Exporters have bought in all 900 bales, made up of 500 bales of new Khundwa, at Rs. 158; 200 Khangaum, at Rs. 167; 100 Hingunghat, at Rs. 171; and 100 Bengals at Rs. 152 per candy; while the Mills have taken only 600 new Julgaum at Rs. 156; and 200 Dhulia, at Rs. 152 per candy.

WHEAT has been firm and a further advance of one anna per cwt. has been established in prices all round; but the enhanced rates have ten ed to restrict business, and transactions have been upon only a moderate scale. We now quote:—

White Pessy	91 per cent.	Rs. 5-8-0	per cwt.
Do.	85 "	" 5-7-0	"
No. 1 Club Delhi		" 5-5-0	"
Red Delhi		" 5-0-0	"
Hard Yellow		" 5-7-0	"
Red Ahmedabad		" 5-0-0	"
Hard Red		" 4-12-0	"

SEEDS have been quiet in tone; with only a small business passing; but prices are unchanged for all descriptions.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	9,273 bales.
Wheat	22,654 cwts.
Linseed	16,406 "
Rapeseed	1,627 "
Gingelly	11,398 "
Groundnuts	4,378 "
Castorseed	3,359 "

EXCHANGE.—The receipt of lower quotations for Silver caused this market to open with a weaker feeling, and a small amount of three months' sight Credits was placed at 1s. 3 31-32d. for March delivery; but this could not be repeated, and rates coming steadier from Calcutta, rates here also advanced 1-32d. from the opening quotations. Business, however, has been limited both ways, the market closing steady at the following quotations:—

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 3 27-32d. per rupee.
Do. Telegraph	1s. 3 13-16d. "
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 4 1-32d.
Francs 3 months' sight	1s. 1-68¾d.

GOVERNMENT PAPER was very firm to-day until the early afternoon, and rates for Fours advanced to 105 for cash, 104⅞ for the 2nd March Settlement, and 104 13-16, for the April account; but a portion of the rise was lost before the close, Fours for Money leaving off at 104¾, and Account in proportion. 104, nominal, is again quoted for 4 per Cents.

SHARES have been very quiet, with hardly any fresh business passing on any line, and our quotations are generally unchanged.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

BIRTHS.

ATKINSON—Feb 3, at 5, Manor Park Lee, the wife of G W Atkinson, Commander, P & O s s Kaiser-i-Hind, of a daughter.

WISEMAN—Jan 28, at Bitterne, Hants, wife of Rev H J Wiseman, of Clifton College, of a son.

WOOD—Jan 2-, at Portland-place, wife of Capt H St Leger Wood, D S O, East Yorkshire Regt, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

ATKINSON,—NUGENT—Jan 28, at the Presbyterian Church, Warrior-square, St Leonards-on-sea, E G Atkinson, of H M Public Record Office, London, son of late Capt G F Atkinson, Bengal (now Royal) Engineers, to Sophia J V Nugent, daughter of late Capt J V Nugent (Indian Marine), of Calcutta.

NASH, MACINTYRE—Dec 19, at St George's Cathedral, Madras, W T Nash, of the Madras (Uncovenanted) Civil Service, son of late J T Nash, to Margaretta Jane (Daisy), daughter of J S Macintyre, C E, of Ealing and Westminster.

DEATHS.

BOND—Jan 27, at Hitchin, Lieut-Col E E B Bond, late Bengal S C, aged 56.

CAHILL—Feb 2, Capt W E Cahill, of Park House, Southall, and late of H M's Indian Army.

CARY—On Jan 21, at Quesnoy-sur-Deule, France, Eliza, widow of Lieut-Col Bernard Cary, Bengal Army, aged 78.

DEALTRY—Jan 27, at Tunbridge Wells, Jane Dealtry, widow of T. Dealtry, D D, Bishop of Madras, aged 88.

DIXON—Jan 29, at Blackheath, Eliza Teape Dixon, widow of C J M Dixon, C E, of Midnapore, India, aged 65.

ENGLISH—Jan 29, at Shanklin, Emily Mina, wife of Rev G English, Rector of Combe Hay, Bath, late Chaplain, Madras Presidency, and daughter of Gen F Young, I S C, aged, 49.

GRAHAM—Jan 8, off Port Said, on board the P and O steamer Bengal, William Graham, son of J Graham, of Holland-park, London, W, aged, 33.

GRIBBLE—Jan 27, at Wimbledon Harriet, widow of Capt H Gribble, H E I C S, aged 85.

HAMMOND—Feb 3, at The Lodge, The Avenue Southampton, Col F Hammond, C B, late Comding, 4th Punjab Cavalry.

HARVEY—Jan 28, at Millmount, Randalstown, Lieut-Col G Harvey, late Madras Army, aged 80.

JAMES—Jan 28, at Bournemouth, J H James, of Oriel College, Oxford, sometime of the Bengal-Nagpore Railway, aged 52.

KALLENDER—Jan 30, at Shortlands, Kent, Col G Kallender, late of Mad S C, aged 63.

LESTER—Feb 1, at Rugby, Charlotte Pratt, widow of late Gen F P Lester, Bombay (now Royal) Artillery, aged 74.

McQUEEN—Jan 28, at Brighton, Charlotte Anne McQueen, widow of Major T R McQueen, 45th Bengal Native Infantry, aged 90.

NICCOL—Jan 31, at Glasgow, Robert Niccol, late Superintendent Engineer of the British India Steam Navigation Co., Bombay. Friends omitted will please accept this intimation.

PHILLIPS—Jan 29, Agatha Sophia, wife of Rev S Phillips, D D, aged 51.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1892.

WE have a faithful ally in the person of Abdul Rahman, Amir of Afghanistan, and we know that his father was "an Afghan" and his mother a Turk. But who are the Afghans? Whence did they come, and what is their race? They claim to be Children of Israel, the Lost Tribes. They would repudiate with indignation as the worst of insults the imputation that they spring from a Jewish stock, but they take pride in the supposed descent from the Beni-Israel. They trace back their origin to Saul—Saul, King of Israel. That monarch was slain in battle, with his ten sons, but two posthumous sons were born on the same day of different mothers. One of these sons of Saul had a son, named Afghana, who was a Commander-in-Chief of Solomon's Army, and superintended the building of the Temple, and had himself forty sons, while his brother had eighteen, their posterity exceeding in numbers that of any other tribe of the House of Israel. Bukhtannasar—more familiar to us as Nebuchadnezzar—having taken and destroyed Jerusalem, he deported the Israelites to the distant country of Ghor—literally the Mountains—and Kohi Firozah, where they established themselves and in time extended their dominion over the neighbouring tribes. Some Israelites, escaping into Arabia, became the tribe of Koreish. This tradition appears to have a germ of truth in it, but it is "incomplete, and therefore misleading." We have received from Dr. H. W. Bellew, formerly Surgeon-General of the Bengal Army, who has a well-earned reputation as an authority on Afghan research, a Monograph on the Ethnology of Afghanistan, published by the Oriental University Institute, Woking, which embodies the result of deep reading and much patient and intelligent observation during a long period of service on the Afghan borders. In this exhaustive paper it is established that the country, now known, not to its inhabitants, but to surrounding peoples, as Afghanistan, is inhabited by tribes of very various origin, indigenous, Greek, Scythic, Indian, Tartar, and Hebrew. Among the so-called Afghans are the descendants of tribes who dwelt in that region when, under the name of Ariana—a word to be found to this day in "Herat,"—it was mentioned by Herodotus as the Seventh Satrapy of the Empire of Darius Hystaspes; the representatives of the Greek colonists, chiefly from Asia Minor, established there by Alexander the Great; and the Indian settlers who established themselves in that part of the territory ceded by Seleucus Nikator to the Indian monarch Chundra Gupta. Gothic tribes swept away the Greek Bactrian Kingdom, and drove the Greek colonists into Kafiristan and other inaccessible fastnesses (where they still remain) and passed into the Punjab, there to become the progenitors of the bulk of the present inhabitants of that Province. The names of the Greek Colonies, slightly disguised, still designate districts, tribes, and clans; the Lydoi are Luti, the Thynoi and the Bithynoi and many others are easily distinguished. So of the indigenous tribes named by Herodotus; their names and their descendants are recognisable to this day; the semi-Tartar Hazaras are marked off from the tribes around. Persians, Rajputs, men of countless races make up the motley population of the ancient Ariana, the Afghanistan of to-day.

Whence came the Afghans? The name was never heard of until after the conversion of the larger part of the inhabitants of the region to the Mahomedan faith, when Mahmud of Ghuzni overthrew the Indian dynasty which, in the tenth century, held sway in the Kabul Valley. The greater part of the Eastern Afghanistan—the country now so called—was then inhabited by an essentially Indian population, for the most part of the Buddhist faith. They were supposed to be extirpated; but that was not the case. The Indian tribes, or, at all events, their names still exist in the country. The Persian monarchs sent Israelites and Jews to the provinces bordering on Ariana. The captivity of the Israelites, begun by Teglath Pilaser, and completed by his successor in 721 B. C., distributed those tribes in Mesopotamia, Armenia, and Media. Nebuchadnezzar in 604 B. C. carried Copts, Syrians, and Jews captive to Babylon; in 586 B. C. he destroyed Jerusalem, and the remnant of the Jews were carried to Babylon or fled to Egypt. Israelites and Jews were, it is historically certain, captives in territories, not from Ghor—the "Mountain"—in which the Afghans assert that their Israelite ancestors have been settled from the time of Nebuchadnezzar. None of them appear to have been settled as colonists or to have had a tribal organisation or status in the country now known as Afghanistan, for no Greek or Roman writer when giving the names of the native tribes and colonists mention Afghans, Israelites, or Jews. But as Dr. Bellew reasonably suggests there may have been during all that period Jews and Israelites scattered about in single families or small communities, dwelling amongst the possessors of the land as vassals, traders, following professions, or even as soldiers. Alexander the Great took with him a strong contingent of Jewish soldiers in the conquest of the eastern provinces of Persia, and doubtless many followed his camp as sutlers. The Afghans claim that their ancestors before the time of Mahomet were Children of the Pentateuch, and that they kept the faith of their fathers before Mahomet came to reform and spread it. If this were so, their claim to be descended from the Ten Tribes seems to be negatived for those tribes apostatized; the Jews only retaining the Hebrew faith and Bible. Be this as it may, when the Arabs overran Persia, they found, no doubt, converts ready to their hand in the descendants of the Israelites and Jews, who had retained the tradition of Monotheism. By accepting the new faith, which they regarded as their own, purged of its corruptions, they raised themselves from the position of servitude to that of armed proselytisers and became the dominant race amongst the surrounding tribes. They claim at all events to have spread the faith with geat zeal and success.

The Afghans are certainly not so named from the mythical Afghana, Solomon's Commander-in-Chief, who was invented to account for a too common place designation which simply means the "mountain" or the mountaineers. The Afghans are not of one but of many races, the term indicating the inhabitants of the mountainous country which once formed the Seventh Satrapy of the Persian Empire. That great frontier province, important by reason of its contiguity to India, from which the monarchy obtained the only tribute paid in gold, has throughout the ages been called by the surrounding peoples by various names, each of which signifies the Mountains. The region may be taken as being bounded by the Indus from Gilgit to the Sea, on the south by the Arabian Sea—called by Strabo the Great Sea—on the west by Persian territory, and on the north by the Oxus as far as Khojah Saleh. The Romans called the country Albania, from Alba, which is the equivalent of the Persian Pushta, mountain or mountainous district. Aghoan or Afghan is the Armenian form of the Roman Albani. There is a tradition that Tamerlane expatriated a number of Armenian Christians and settled them in the country of Kandahar, where they forsook Christianity. This may account for the Armenian origin of the word Afghan. Locally, the inhabitant of Western Afghanistan is "Afghan," and of Eastern Afghanistan, "Pathan"—the old Persian Pukhta—the two designations having precisely the same meaning. The fact that the "Afghans" are not a homogeneous people, but a congeries of tribes of warring races each fearing and hating the others, cannot be disregarded in any forecast of the future. The Unity of a Kingdom consisting of a congeries of mountains more or less inaccessible must be at the best precarious, even when a ruler of exceptional force of character uses his sword as a sceptre.

MR. STEAD has provoked from a Mr. Harold Frederic, an American champion of Sir Charles Dilke, who has been denounced with extraordinary rancour by the author of the "Maiden Tribute," a counter-attack of equal virulence. Mr. Stead's admirers claim that his rejoinder to his accuser has "knocked the American gentleman into a cocked hat." The latter, it is said, does not consider himself pulverized, and announces his intention of replying to the article in this month's number of the *Welsh Review*. A correspondent, who happens to know some of Sir Charles Dilke's closest friends, tells us he had discussed with them frequently the accusations brought against him by Mrs. Crawford. They do not all believe in his guilt and think that he is the victim of feminine malice. But this is by the way. The nature of the counter-charge is sufficiently indicated in Mr. Stead's reply. Mr. Stead writes:—"I am denounced by name by Mr. Harold Frederic almost in so many terms as the hireling of an *enormously wealthy woman f title* who ofinanced this terrible conspiracy against Sir Charles Dilke. So far as I am concerned this is a matter of infinite insignificance. But it is otherwise with regard to the other charge, which Mr. Harold Frederic printed in 1889, and which in conversation he does not hesitate to repeat openly, as if it were a matter of public notoriety well within his own knowledge. . . . For what he conveyed to the American public by innuendo and insinuation he does not hesitate in places of general resort to state openly and to name the lady of title, who, he declares, bribed Mrs. Crawford to bring a false charge against an innocent man in order to clear a rival out of her husband's road to the Premiership." It is difficult to believe that Mr. Harold Frederic, who possesses at least an average share of American sharpness, can place any reliance on such an absurd story. The most important thing is not the credulity of too zealous advocates but what action the individual most concerned will deem it necessary to take with regard to Mr. Stead's latest contribution to the *Welsh Review*. There are those who contend that Sir Charles Dilke cannot possibly avoid instituting legal proceedings against his persistent accuser. In the meantime the writer who is discussing in the *Times* the prospects of the General Election, considers that Sir Charles Dilke's return for the Forest of Dean is absolutely certain. At present there is no opposition. "It is possible," we are told, "that at the last moment Mr. Stead or someone of the same way of thinking may come forward on the social purity cry, but the retirement of Mr. F. Wilty, after a brief campaign, shows how hopeless the case is deemed by the Unionists, and there cannot be two opinions concerning the result." A letter, from a well-known Dissenting Minister, the Rev. J. Guinness Rogers, published in the London papers is not the only indication that the Nonconformist conscience is becoming uneasy at the approaching return of Sir C. Dilke to Parliamentary life. Mr. Guinness Rogers talks alarmingly of a possible "dangerous schism in the Liberal ranks" as the result of Sir C. Dilke's election to the House of Commons. Having compelled their political associates to cast off the late Mr. Parnell, Nonconformity is not going to tolerate the re-habilitation of Sir C. Dilke. Rather than consent to his re-appearance in public life, they would smash up the Liberal party just after it is recovering from the effects of another "dangerous schism." These are the men usually described as the "backbone of the Liberal party."

LORD RIPON has been stumping Scotland on behalf of his party, and, on the occasion of his visit to Edinburgh, the Indians residing in that city presented him with an address. The Scottish capital seems to be growing in favour with native students. Mr. Herbert Paul, who introduced the deputation, mentioned that a few years ago only three or four Indians were studying at modern Athens. Now the number is considerable. Fifteen or sixteen took part in the proceedings on the occasion of Lord Ripon's visit. Mr. Paul is the gentleman who hopes to succeed Mr. Childers as member for the Southern Division of Edinburgh. He is a member of the staff of the *Daily News*, and is one of the best leader writers in the London Press. Lord Ripon's speech to the students was on the whole moderate in tone. "I never thought," he said, "and I do not think now that Liberal principles can be applied to India in the same manner as they are applied

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

AMENDMENT TO THE OFFICERS' BILL.

LONDON, FEB. 21.

Lord Northbrook has given notice that he will move an amendment to the Indian Officers' Bill, excluding the Viceroy and the Commander-in-Chief from the provisions of the Bill.

THE INDIAN COUNCILS' BILL.

The Indian Councils Bill has passed through Committee in the House of Lords.

THE TROOPING SERVICE.

H. M. Troopship Crocodile, with reliefs for India, sailed yesterday.

THE JUTE INDUSTRY.

LONDON, FEB. 20.

A meeting of the leading jute spinners and manufacturers of Dundee was held yesterday, when it was decided to close the factories every Saturday for six months, beginning on March 26. This step was resolved upon owing to the short supplies.

PETITION AGAINST THE OPIUM TRAFFIC.

On the motion of Mr. Mark J. Stewart, Member for Kirkcudbrightshire, a petition, signed by twenty-two thousand Burmese and Indians against the opium traffic, was read in the House of Commons yesterday, by the Clerk of the House.

THE IRISH LOCAL GOVERNMENT BILL.

LONDON, FEB. 19.

The Unionists mostly approve the Irish Local Government Bill whilst the Liberals and the Irish members oppose it to the utmost, regarding the measure as being absurdly inadequate, and the proposal for the summary dismissal of Councils as monstrous.

THE FRENCH MINISTERIAL CRISIS.

PARIS, FEB. 19.

M. de Freycinet's Government was defeated through a coalition of the Right, and the Radicals after a confused debate upon obscure issues.

The papers expect that the Cabinet will be reconstituted.

FEB. 21.

It is understood that M. Rouvier will retain the portfolio of Minister for War as well as that of Finance.

The British and Foreign press fear that the overthrow of the Freycinet ministry opens a new era of unstable government in France.

PARIS, FEB. 20.

It is probable that M. Ribot will become Premier in place of M. de Freycinet, the latter taking the portfolio of Foreign Affairs, whilst M. Rouvier retains office as Minister of Finance.

THE CLERGY IN FRANCE.

An Encyclical letter, addressed to the French Clergy, enjoins upon them the acceptance of all lawful Government, but opposition is to be shown to legislation hostile to religion.

SEVERE WEATHER IN GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, FEB. 20.

A severe snow-blizzard was experienced yesterday in Devon and Cornwall. Trains are snowed up, the telegraph lines are down, and flocks of sheep are buried in the snow. Heavy gales are general throughout Great Britain.

FEB. 21.

A terrific snow storm raged yesterday at Queenstown. Several Atlantic liners are overdue.

PURCHASE OF SILVER.

WASHINGTON, FEB. 19.

The Treasury purchased to-day 455,000 ounces of silver at prices ranging from 90·75 to 90·85.

THE COINAGE QUESTION IN AMERICA.

WASHINGTON, FEB. 20.

Mr. Bland, the author of the Free Coinage Bill has declared that the Silver Party is determined to force the question upon the House of Representatives, and will offer the Silver Bill as an amendment to every Bill introduced in the House until the coinage question is dealt with.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, FEB. 21.

The death of Vice-Admiral Curme is announced.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, FEB. 20.

The Bombay mails of the 6th instant arrived at Brindisi yesterday, the 19th idem.

THE VICEROY'S MEDAL.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEB. 21.

The shooting for the Viceroy's Medal and a prize of Rs. 500 was concluded yesterday. The winner is Serjeant-Major W. L. Harwood, who made 286 points; Sergeant Watson, of the E. B. S. R. Volunteers came second with 283 points; and Sergeant Harvey, third, with 280 points. This is the third time that Sergeant-Major Harwood won the valuable trophy.

THE CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY SCANDAL.

A largely-attended meeting of the University Senate was held yesterday, to consider the subject of the Entrance Examination scandals at Patna. The Vice-Chancellor recapitulated the facts, and said he considered that the leakage of these questions was not due to any negligence or want of precaution on the part of the Registrar, who was primarily responsible for the safe keeping of these papers. Several speakers addressed the meeting, and it was eventually decided that a re-examination be held at Patna, on April 7.

TROUBLE AMONGST THE KACHINS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, FEB. 20.

Information has been received through Captain Davies, Commanding the North-Eastern Column, w[illegible]een operating in the Kachin hills, that on the 7th instant, Sadon was attacked by 500 Kachins. Our men lost five killed and fourteen wounded. Sadon was surrounded, and the road to Myitkyina blockaded. Major Yule, Commanding the Irrawady Column, had left Sadon on the 5th, and is not expected back till the 25th. Captain Davies with his column left for Sadon on Wednesday, and is expected there to-day. A report has also been received from the Subedar in charge] at Myitkyina that a party of 12 sepoys was attacked by Kachins on the road to Hpong, and that ten sepoys were killed.

THE WHEELER COMMISSION.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, FEB. 21.

The public commission into the charges against Mr. P. C. Wheeler, C. S., Sessions Judge, Jaunpur, assembled at Allahabad, on Saturday, and consisted of Mr. Kaye, Member of the Board of Revenue, and Mr. M. S. Howell, Additional Judicial Commissioner, Oudh. Mr. A. H. S. Reid, barrister-at-law, represented the Government, and Mr. Arthur Strachey, barrister-at-law, conducted the defence. The following are the charges:—(1) That when on 21st October, 1891, Mr. Wheeler convicted and sentenced Debi Pershad to imprisonment in the case of Queen-Empress *vs.* Debi Pershad he had not written judgment in that case, as prescribed by the Code of Criminal Procedure; (2) that Mr. Wheeler falsely stated to the Hon. Mr. Justice Straight on 16th December, 1891, that he had written a judgment in the case of Queen-Empress *vs.* Debi Pershad, prior to convicting, and sentencing the accused; (3) that when on 21st October, 1891, Mr. Wheeler convicted and sentenced Debi Pershad to imprisonment in the case of Queen-Empress *vs.* Debi Pershad, he did not deliver, sign, and date any judgment as prescribed by the Code of Criminal Procedure; (4) that Mr. Wheeler fasely stated to Mr. Justice Straight on 16th December, 1891, that he did deliver, sign, and date the judgment in the case of Queen-Empress *vs.* Debi Pershad when he convicted and sentenced the accused on 21st October, 1891; and (5) that on or about 9th June, 1891, Mr. Wheeler did not follow the procedure, prescribed by Section 245, Code of Civil Procedure, in the matter of an application, presented to him in his capacity of District Judge by the agent of the decree-holder for the execution of a decree held by the Bank of Upper India against Mr. P. C. Wheeler, that he passed no order regarding this application up to the time that he made over the office of the District Judge of Jaunpore to his successor, that he did not cause the papers referred to in Section 224, Code of Civil Procedure, which were presented to him with the above application to be filled as required by Section 225, Code of Civil Procedure, and further that he improperly removed from the Court the above documents, *viz.*, the application for execution of a decree and the papers referred to in Section 224, Code of Civil Procedure. Mr. Wheeler pleaded not guilty to all the charges. Some formal evidence was taken, and the commission adjourned till Monday.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL SANFORD.

Brigadier-General Sanford, Director-General of Military Works, left Calcutta for Rangoon on a tour of inspection in Burma.

APPOINTMENTS.

Major Martin, 5th Gurkhas, has been appointed Assistant Adjutant-General, Punjab Frontier Force, in succession to Lieutenant-Colonel Egerton.

Major S. C. F. Peile has been confirmed as Inspector-General of Police, Burma; Captain MacMullen, 6th Punjab Infantry, succeeding him as Deputy Inspector-General of Military Police.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PLYMOUTH, FEB. 19.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Peninsular arrived here this morning.

LIVERPOOL, FEB. 19.

The City Line steamer City of Perth left here for Bombay yesterday evening.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, FEB. 19.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats neglected.

Good Dhollera	3½
The Manchester Market has been quieter.	
Exchange on India, 30 days' sight	1 3 11-16
2½ per cent. Consols for account	95⅝
3 per cent. French Rentes	95½
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	68⅜
4½ per cent. "	68 7-16
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	107¼
Bar Silver	41 5-16

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

Total week's sales of Cotton	65,000 bales.
" " " Surats	1,000 "
" " Imports of Cotton	84,000 "
" " " Surats	1,000 "
" " Stock of Cotton	1,673,000 "
" " " Surats	45,000 "
" Stock in London	8,000 "

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

On Saturday, the 20th instant, the Bombay Volunteer Rifles paraded at the Town Hall, at 5 p.m. A Battalion of 7 companies and a squad of recruits were formed, and the Regiment marched to the Esplanade, where the Commanding Officer directed the Adjutant to take command for drill purposes. On passing the Gymkhana the Regiment wheeled to the left, and the companies front formed in succession. Quarter-column of the leading company on the march was then formed, and the quarter-column wheeled on to the brigade markers, facing the saluting base. The Regiment then marched-past, and forming by successive companies round Nos. 3 and 4 Camp Colors halted in column. Line having been formed to the left the ranks were opened, and a general salute given, after which the manual and firing exercises were done. The line then prepared to receive cavalry from the right, after which a retirement was made in line, and having halted and fronted, a change of front to the left on the left company was made. The regiment then advanced in short echelon from the centre, and formed line on the two centre companies, followed by a retirement in fours from the right of companies. The order was then given "front turn by the left," and a change of direction to the left made, then "on the march quarter-column on the leading company" followed by a halt, after which the Regiment deployed to the left, and afterwards formed quarter-column on No. 1.

The following is the filed state:—

Distribution.	Field Officers.	Captains.	Lieuts.	Staff Sergts.	Sergts.	Buglers.	Rank and File.	Total.
A Company	1	1	1	2	1	..	23	29
B "	..	1	2	..	4	..	21	28
C "	..	1	1	..	5	..	35	42
D "	..	..	1	1	4	..	31	37
E "	..	1	1	1	3	..	14	20
F "	..	..	..	1	1	..	20	25
G "	..	..	1	..	..	2	33	36
H "	..	..	..	..	2	2	21	25
I Cadets	..	..	..	..	..	..	46	48
K Cadets	..	..	1	..	2	..	24	28
L Cadets	..	1	..	..	4	..	38	43
Army Staff	1	..	..	2	..	..	6	9
Staff and Band	..	..	..	..	1	..	29	30
Total	2	5	9	7	31	2	341	400

The following officers were on parade, viz.:—Lieut-Col L H Bayley, Maj T W C Leatham (Adjt); Capts J P Baird, F Place, G Lund, R A Wills, J Kenney, and F A Soundy (Paymaster); Lieuts W Jefferies, T M English, F W English, J P Cornforth D J Sharp, J W Smith, J H Farmer, and H R H Wilkinson; and 2nd-Lieut Snell.

A PHENOMENON of the class known to astronomers as "Novæ" is now visible in the [illegible] star not hitherto known has appeared [illegible] stellation Auriga. This may possibly [illegible] varying brightness which has now [illegible] maximum, or it may be of entirely ne[illegible] The object is of about the fifth magnitud[illegible] place is given as R. A. 5hrs. 25min., [illegible] 59deg. 39min.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, FEB. 5.

HER MAJESTY'S faithful Lords and Commons re-assemble at Westminster on Tuesday, and as is usual just before the opening of Parliament the air is full of forecasts as to the coming session. Everybody becomes very political at these times, and all other topics of conversations have to give way to discussions about the fate of the Ministry. There is apparently one individual who surveys the situation with calm indifference. This morning's papers contain the following announcement:—"Lord Randolph Churchill arrived at Melton Mowbray last night for the hunting season." His Lordship's famous meeting with the lions of South Africa has evidently sharpened his sporting instincts, but unless he means to retire from public life altogether he need not have shocked the remnant of his admirers, who still cling to the Randolphian tradition by such a merciless display of cynicism, assuming of course that the paragraph I have quoted is a *communique*, and that it is true. I saw the noble Lord two days ago in Piccadilly. His voice was sonorous—he seemed to be trying to induce a friend, a well-known society man, to withdraw from the seductions of a jeweller's shop window—but he did not, I thought, look much more robust than before he departed on his expedition to Mashonaland. He was not attired in the picturesque costume with which the pages of the *Daily Graphic* has familiarized us, but he was *et ill* wearing the brown boots, which so startled the "mashers" of the House of Commons when he first wore them. The beard is no longer so formidable as it was before his travels, but trim and pointed. The grey hairs with which it is pretty freely sprinkled suggest that he ought by this to have arrived at the age of political discretion. It is to be hoped that his constituents in Paddington will be considerate enough to overlook his visit to Melton Mowbray "for the hunting season." Possibly, however, he may try to combine sport in the shires with sport in the senate. But it can hardly be expected that he should wait for the mere opening of the hunting season at St. Stephen's when the other great man, Mr. Gladstone, does not intend to be there. Their absence may not improbably tend to make the commencement of proceedings tamer than they otherwise would be. For one thing Conservatives as well as Liberals will regret that Mr. Gladstone will not be in his place on the 11th inst. Sir William Harcourt will inadequately represent his leader when the tribute of respect is paid to the memory of the lamented Mr. W. H. Smith. Mr. Gladstone by common consent excels on these occasions. The world will also be deprived of his eulogy of Prince Albert Victor, in whom as in other members of the Queen's family the veteran statesman took a more than conventional interest. Although Mr. Gladstone at the request of his friends has wisely decided to remain away from our ungenial climate as long as possible, he loses no opportunity of stimulating the zeal of his followers. To-day a new Gladstonian organ, the *Weekly Star*, makes its *debut*, and he has through its columns addressed the agricultural labourers in whose interests mainly the paper seems to have been started, and on whose assistance at the General Election he is placing so much reliance. What with the aggressiveness of the Conservative working men in the North and the tendency of the masses in Liberal constituencies to jib on the Eight Hours question Mr. Gladstone will want all the backing he can get in rural England, and he does well to pay court to the new factor in our political life. Hodge, like his superiors, is not indifferent to flattery, especially if it is accompanied by something more substantial. He will never forget or forgive if the Liberals throw him over when they return to power, as their opponents are never tired of preaching to the expectant labourers will be the case.

The Marquis of Salisbury's visit to Exeter from the point of view of an electioneering move must be pronounced a success: the gathering addressed by the Prime Minister on Tuesday was probably the largest ever held in the West of England, and the event will probably have a considerable effect at the polls if the dissolution is not deferred until after the favourable impression be worn away. From another point of view Lord Salisbury's journey to Devonshire was perhaps not quite so successful. The speech he delivered suffered possibly from the near approach of the Parliamentary campaign: his Lordship may have been embarrassed by the necessity of not trenching on the Queen's Speech, and it is not altogether impossible that when he spoke three nights since there were points in the Ministerial programme still unsettled. But whatever the reason the pronouncement as a pronouncement is disappointing. It raises no new issue, it scarcely throws fresh light on any existing controversies, and it furnishes no battle-cry for the Unionists in the coming struggle for political supremacy in these isles. After gracefully alluding to the late Prince and expressing sympathy with the Royal Family "to whom this nation owes so much" his Lordship referred to the death of the Khedive, but said nothing respecting our Egyptian policy. The rest of the oration was divided between a careful if somewhat cynical review of the agricultural difficulty, and a criticism of the demand for Home Rule, which Lord Salisbury admits, still remains the burning question of the hour. If Mr. Middleton, the Conservative Schnadhorst, is candid, he will tell Lord Salisbury that his sneers at parish councils and such things were a mistake, and circulated to undo the efforts made in the Isle of Ely the other day to win over the rural vote to the Unionists. Lord Salisbury cannot forgive the politician—I think it was Mr. Morley—who advocated parish councils on the ground that they would add interest to the lives of villagers. The other day his Lordship expressed a preference for circuses, and was soundly taken to task for his levity. At Exeter he showed himself unrepentant. "I have (he said) attended meetings of all kinds myself from the two Houses of Parliament down to quarter sessions, county councils, parish vestries, and so on; but I never had an opportunity of deriving any amusement from any one of them. And if I judge by my own life, and were in want of amusement, I should not get myself elected on an assembly of that kind." Lord Salisbury should not judge by his own life. That is where he and his friends so often fall into error. The ten thousand persons who had shown so much eagerness to hear Lord Salisbury were afflicted with the same sort of weakness if it be a weakness that Mr. Morley appreciates, and Lord Salisbury finds so difficult to understand. With regard to Home Rule he argues that if a separate Parliament is granted to Ireland we shall be irretrievably injured in the eyes of foreign powers and of our colonies. So far as alien countries are concerned that may be the case, but in reference to the colonies the evidence seems to point the other way. Rightly or wrongly colonial opinion is if not unanimously very largely in favour of granting reasonable concessions to our Irish fellow-subjects.

The great Baptist preacher, Mr. Spurgeon, died at Mentone, on Sunday night, in his fifty-eighth year, the cause of death being not as in the case of so many who have been carried off this winter, influenza, but gout and Bright's disease. A telegram sent by his private secretary and posted on the railings of the Metropolitan Tabernacle read as follows:—"Our beloved Pastor entered Heaven at 11-5 Sunday night." Mr. Spurgeon had outlived the prejudice that his rough and ready style of pulpit oratory created when he first became a force in the land, and men of all parties, all creeds, and of no creeds join in bearing testimony to his high qualities as a citizen. Although his home was sumptuous enough for a Bishop's Palace he seems to have died a poor man, and like Cardinal Manning, whose personalty consists of less than £100 in consols he gave away a great deal to help those in want of assistance. It shows remarkable self-suppression that the *Times* in the leading article on Mr. Spurgeon's career makes no allusion to his opposition to Home Rule, an example that has been generally imitated by other Unionist papers, though there is no doubt that his attitude on this question contributed very largely to the defeat of the Liberal party in 1886. Mr. Spurgeon, as a preacher, was admirably suited to the kind of people who flocked to his huge chapel, the lower middle class, not persons of more elevated taste, of wider reading, greater general culture admired his power, but were offended by the freedom he allowed himself in discussing sacred subjects. For all that Mr. Spurgeon was in his own way thoroughly orthodox, and the School of Christian Nonconformists who, if I may be permitted the expression, wanted to run with the horse and hunt with the hounds, found no sympathy from him. He even broke off relations with Dr. Joseph Parker, because the latter welcomed Mr. Ward Beecher to his pulpit in the City Temple. Dr. Parker, in describing the incident, says: "This was characteristic of the man. I had no apology to make; the greatest honour conferred upon my pulpit was Mr. Beecher's occupancy of it; so we parted, yet I trust, to meet where we shall see all things in a clearer light." *A propos* of the change of public opinion respecting Mr. Spurgeon we are reminded that Mr. Binney, not a bigoted Church of England clergyman but another Nonconformist light, once said that he would not enter a pulpit until Mr. Spurgeon had been out of it for six months. George Eliot, as might be supposed, was not attracted by "the inspired country bumpkin." "My impressions," she wrote, "fell below the lowest judgment I had ever passed upon him." "Utterly common and empty of guiding intelligence or emotion" were other phrases she applied to him. "It was," said the celebrated authoress, "the most superficial grocer's back-parlour view of Calvinistic Christianity, and I was shocked to find how low the mental pitch of our society must be, judged by the standard of this man's celebrity." In those days Mr. Spurgeon was regarded by the outside world pretty much as "General" Booth is to-day. It may be remembered that during one of the former illnesses of Mr. Spurgeon the Prince of Wales frequently inquired after the patient. Directly the news from Mentone reached Sandringham the following kindly message was telegraphed to the poor widow:—"The Prince and Princess of Wales desire to express their deep sympathy with you in your great sorrow." Mrs. Spurgeon replied: "I most heartily thank you for your kind sympathy. May the Lord who sustains me also comfort and bless you." For some of the many stories that are being attributed to Mr. Spurgeon others deserve credit. It is stated I see that he was the author of the saying that the best committee is one of three when two stop away. I have always understood that we owe this *bon mot* to Lord Palmerston, who if I am not mistaken, also gave us another of the happy thoughts now fathered upon Mr. Spurgeon. I allude to the story about the picture that had been deposited in a dark cellar. Some one was complaining of this to Lord Palmerston—I forget whether in Parliament or elsewhere—when the famous Minister replied: "*Ars est celare artem.*"

The unfortunate Mrs. Osborne has voluntarily returned to England, and is now in custody. The charge of obtaining money under false pretences has been altered to one of perjury. Much sympathy is felt for her husband, whose military career, it may be hoped, will not be injured by the sad case to which his name has been attached. The accounts of Mrs. Osborne's appearance at the Guildhall are rather distressing, and they are not made any the less so by the statement that the Lady Mayoress attended the court as a spectator. Curiosity in such painful circumstances seems hard to explain.

Some of our readers may have read the series of articles that Mr. Labouchere has been publishing respecting a certain couple residing in Oxford. We have probably not heard the last of the matter, and if the case comes into court some singular disclosures may be looked for. I am able to say, that one of the young noblemen alluded to in *Truth* is Earl Russell, who is not only willing but anxious to inform a legal tribunal what happened to him when he was up at the University. "Lord John's" grandson may not in every respect come up to one's ideal of a peer of the realm, but no one can declare that he is wanting in courage. Certainly the ordeal of cross-examination about which so much has lately been written has no terrors for Lord Russell. Some of the unfortunate individuals who have described their experience as witnesses must envy him the readiness, the self-possession, and the determination not to be overawed that he exhibited in so large a measure when in the hands of one of the most skilful cross-examiners at the English bar. Lady Russell is recovering from the fatigues of litigation on the Continent. When last heard of, the young countess was with her mother, Lady Lena Scott, at Monte Carlo. The friends of Earl Russell say that there is little or no chance of a reconciliation.

Captain Younghusband's addresses before the Royal Geographical Society and the Society of Arts are being awaited with a considerable amount of interest, but the simple-minded folks who expect to hear some spicy revelations about Russian methods of aggression in Central Asia are likely to be disappointed. Captain Younghusband will carefully avoid controversial topics. Next Monday is the date fixed for his lecture before the Geographical Society. The meeting at the Society of Arts takes place on the 17th inst., and I understand that the chair will be taken by Sir George Chesney, who has been very active since his return from India, and who is looking forward to a seat in the next Parliament as member for Oxford.

The first meeting of the influential Indian Committee appointed by the Royal Commission of the Chicago Exhibition, was held yesterday at the Society of Arts, and was numerously attended. Sir Owen Tudor Burne has been appointed chairman, and Mr. S. Digby, secretary of the committee.

In referring to the interesting paper, recently read before the Indian Section of the Society of Arts by Mr. Herbert Jones, I omitted to allude to call attention to some characteristic observations made by Sir George Birdwood. He was horrified to find from Mr. Jones's excellent magic lantern views that the Russian type of civilisation so "painfully resembles our own." Said Sir George: "Their public buildings are the very duplicates in thoroughgoing architectural depravity of those of the Indian Public Works Department; and certainly none of Mr. Jones's photographs gave me greater pleasure than the one representing the complete destruction by an earthquake shock of the Russian high school, at Viernay. Were every Government church, high school, and school of art in India reduced to ruin by a similar seismic shudder, I for one should never cease to bless the beneficent discrimination of a congenial and considerate Providence." If Sir George happened to be Financial Member of the Viceroy's Council he would probably not contemplate with the same equanimity a catastrophe that would involve such a large expenditure of the public funds in repairing the work of "a congenial and considerate Providence." Mr. Jones tells me that he has been appointed one of the Commissioners for distributing the fund raised by the Society of Friends for the relief of the Czar's famine-stricken subjects, and that he starts for Russia on Monday.

It would perhaps be cruel to suggest that the news telegraphed yesterday from the land of "booms" reporting Madame Blavatsky's reappearance there in her "astral body," whatever that may be, has any connection with the marked diminution of public interest in the Theosophical movement. The phenomenon is vouched for by the Philadelphia spiritualists; so, of course, no one will think of disputing the facts. It seems that the defunct High Priestess obligingly painted a portrait of herself for Mr. Henry B. Foulke, "whom she at the same time designated as her successor." If Mr. Henry B. Foulke has any rival he or she had better make tracks, as they say, in the States. Dalziel's telegram is disappointingly silent in one particular. It does not tell us what all want to know whether the blessed saint when she paid her recent visit to Philadelphia was smoking a cigarette. But perhaps astral bodies do not indulge in the fragrant weed. It is to be hoped that the authorities of the Fine Arts Section of the World's Columbian Exposition will secure the astrally-painted portrait for the great Chicago Show.

The wave of influenza, as a doctor remarked to me yesterday, has passed or is passing, but it still continues to claim its victims. The medical profession has suffered as much as any other. Another notable member of the faculty has been carried off. I refer to Sir Morell Mackenzie, who died on Wednesday night. Sir Morell Mackenzie for one reason or another had not many admirers among his confreres, but he was very popular in private life, and especially in upper Bohemian circles. In many ways his loss will be keenly felt, and he is not of those, who according to the song which his friend at the Savoy used to sing, "never will be missed." His death has revived some painful memories that had better have remained in oblivion.

THE ACHURCH-CHARRINGTON COMPANY AT THE NOVELTY.

It is impossible to account for the half-filled house that received Miss Janet Achurch on Saturday night, when she made her first appearance in Bombay in the *role* of Stephanie de Mohrivart in "Forget-me-Not," for it is out of the question to imagine for a moment that Bombay has heard little of her who, barely five years ago, set all London in a ferment by her marvellous portrayal of Angela in "Devil Caresfoot," against whom not one critic had a word of fault to find, who rather joined unanimously in declaring her "the most rising young actress of the day." That was an event in the history of the London stage, which could hardly be forgotten by any who take an interest in the drama, for it is not every day a young actress just over twenty summers takes London by storm so. If she gave such promise in 1887, what is to be expected of her now? The success of her tour in Australia spoke volumes in itself; and just lately all Calcutta ran after her, crowding, so we are told, the Corinthian Theatre night after night. Coming to Bombay for only one short week, and announcing different programmes for every evening, it might have been expected that there would have been a rush to the booking office, instead of which there were as many seats empty as occupied. It is to be hoped Miss Achurch will receive more encouragement to-night and during the remainder of her brief stay in Bombay, for it is seldom we have an opportunity of seeing in India one of the most gifted of English actresses. We have already, in a preliminary notice, said sufficient about the play, and we can now pass to Miss Achurch's representation of the *role* of Stephanie. It is an arduous part to adequately play. It is one in which both light comedy acting and strong emotional power are required. She is joyous, heartless, defiant, sarcastic, passionate, pleading, designing, terror-tricken in turn. All those constantly changing moods Miss Achurch portrayed with extraordinary ability. There was no straining after effect, every emotion and passion coming quite naturally from her; and more, she showed what a wonderfully sympathetic influence she had over her audience, having the most complete command over their feelings, in which she is assisted by nature, having youth, and brightly intelligent and expressive features in her favour. She has her mannerisms—what great actor or actress has not?—but these are forgotten in the power of her acting, one most remarkable feature in which is her bye-play, in which without even moving her lips she can convey a world of meaning. Proud, defiant, relentless in the first act of "Forget-me-Not" we got a foretaste of what might be expected from her in the later stages of the play; but were hardly prepared for the marvellous acting that was to follow in the second act. It was that of an accomplished actress playing the part of another accomplished actress. Her passionate pleading, with hoarse, broken voice, as she entreated Sir Horace Welby to have pity on her, and let her have a chance to regain the footing in society she had lost, was most thrilling. She appeared so desperate, so heart-broken, that the mingled look of contempt and triumph, faintly depicted, yet sufficiently expressed on her mobile features to convey her meaning, as she turned away to hide her true feelings from her enemy, came quite as a shock to the audience. The silence that reigned in the house was more expressive than the most tumultuous of applause. Even more enthralling was her acting in her final encounter with Sir Horace when he gained the victory over the terrible "Forget-me-not". Beneath the assumed air of nonchalance, and recklessness, she displayed with consummate skill, by an occasional slight, very slight, tremor of the voice, the nervous shifting of the cigarette between her lips, her restlessness and continuous change of pose, the inward fear of approaching evil. The shock, the awful look of terror, as the name of Barrato, who had sworn a vendetta against her, was mentioned, her pleading with Sir Horace to save her from her would-be murderer, and the sudden revulsion of feeling as the idea struck her that the man was only playing with her, were again sufficient to send a thrill through those who watched her. Very clever, too, were her acting and suppressed scream as she saw from the window her foe in the garden; and there was the finishing touch of the true artist as she departed, half-staggering, throwing up her hands and snapping her fingers, which meant the game was at an end, but she cared not for the result. Then came applause without stint, which continued till Stephanie rushed again into the room, having met her mortal enemy on the stairs. Miss Achurch was well supported, too, all round. Her husband, Mr. Charles Charrington, who got something of a reception when he made his first entry, was Sir Horace Welby. He fought his duel of words with Stephanie quietly, but giving point to every line. Mr. Harry Power gave a most clever sketch of the fashionable, grey-haired beau Prince Maleotti; and Mr. W. J. Montgomery, a most capable actor, whom we have seen in Bombay before, gave an excellent representation of the Corsican Barrato. Miss Ada Strong, who took the part of Alice Verney, suffered from inexperience, and betrayed nervousness, but her temerity suited the *role*, and it must be said she was very much in earnest. Nothing but praise can be given to Miss Maggie Ford, a lady who is well-known in Bombay, for her Mrs. Foley. The one scene in which the action of the play is laid was most effectually put on; and Miss Achurch's dresses were magnificent. The play for to-night is "The Money Spinner."

ARRIVAL OF A GERMAN WAR VESSEL.

THE German man-of-war Moewe, of 900 tons, (Captain Von Halfern), arrived in harbour yesterday from Dar-es-Salaam, which port she left on the 30th January last. She called at the Seychelles during the voyage, and remained there for two days, afterwards leaving for Bombay. Since January, 1891, she has been cruising on the coasts of German territory on the East Coast of Africa. She has come to Bombay, to be docked for repairs, and will remain here for about three weeks, and then will again sail for Zanzibar. She was commissioned in November, 1890, in Germany. During the voyage she experienced fine weather.

BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

THE following is a list of business to be brought forward at a meeting of the Council of the Governor of Bombay for making laws and regulations, to be held to-morrow:—

Bills and Orders of the day. (1) Bill No. 3 of 1891.—A Bill to prohibit the practice of inoculation, and to make the vaccination of children in certain portions of the Bombay Presidency compulsory.—Second Reading.

The Honourable Mr. Javerilal U. Yajnik proposes to bring forward the following amendments in the Bill to prohibit the practice of inoculation and to make the vaccination of children in certain portions of the Bombay Presidency compulsory (Bill No. III of 1891) as amended in the Select Committee:—

(I). In Section 14, Sub-Section 1, lines 1—2, to omit the words "except as is in Sub-Section (2) otherwise provided," and in lines 5—6, to omit the words "if the parent or guardian of the child so require."

(II). In Section 14, to omit Sub-Sections 2 and 3.

(III). In the same Section, Sub-Section 3 (*a*), line 46, for the words "one month" to substitute the words "two months," if Sub-Sections 2 and 3 are not omitted as proposed in the preceding amendment.

(IV). In Section 23, Sub-Section (1), line 18, after the word "time" to add the words "not exceeding two months."

(V). In Section 25, to omit Clause (*b*).

(2) Bill No. 1 of 1892.—A Bill to amend the Bombay Abkari Act (Bombay Act V of 1878).—First Reading.

In contrast with Baron von Soden's circular, the *Kreuz Zeitung* publishes extracts from private letters which it has received from East Africa, and which contain serious complaints regarding the administration of the German Colonies. It is alleged that young, inexperienced lieutenants, in no way conversant with the habits and customs of the natives, whether Arabs or Hindus, are put into positions of authority, and everywhere cause friction by their dictatorial conduct. The writers conclude by saying that all Germans and other Europeans are of opinion that the present force of colonial troops is quite inadequate and that it should be strengthened.

BOMBAY CHASE AND CLOSED RACES.

SECONDDAY.

THE second day of this meeting took place on Saturday, when there was a fairly large attendance of the public; his Excellency the Governor and Lady Harris, accompanied by Captain Fowle, A.-D.-C., also attending the meeting. The sport was of the usual order for such meetings, and the races of a fairly open nature, but the favourites came home in four out of the seven events. Greybeard in the Golightly Chase was the only horse to pass the post out of the three starters; Punt broke its bridle at the third hurdle, and had a narrow escape from going over the rails, whilst Old Joe threw his rider half-way round the course. Mystery had an easy win in the Polo Pony Scurry. Speed-of-Thought was made favourite in the third event, but she was beaten on her merits by Mr. Gordon's Newminster, and this ich proved the most exciting race of the day. Corinthian in the All Horse Steeplechase absolutely refused the hurdles, otherwise there would have been little doubt about her position at the post. Favourite made a good show with Billy, but was too late in making the effort. Colonel Rhodes's Sherry was beaten on the post by Turk after a splendid race. There was no touching Landshark in the All Horse Handicap, although Laureate made a fairly good show. Mystery again in the Galloway Handicap proved the best horse.

1ST RACE, at 3-45 p.m.—The Golightly Chase. (Open.) 2 miles. 1st horse, Rs. 150; 2nd horse, Rs. 50. For Arab and C.-B. horses. Arabs, 11st. 7 lbs.; C.-B.s, 12st. 7 lbs.; Galloways, allowed 10 lbs. Maiden of the day, allowed 7 lbs. Penalties same as Horse Steeplechase.

Mr Cursetjee's g a g Greybeard, 10st. 4lb., Mr Bentinck 1
Dr Dowdell's b a h Old Joe, 12st. 5lb., Owner 2
Mr Beyt's ch a g Punt, 10st. 4lb. 0

Betting: 3 to 1 against Old Joe; 6 to 4 on Greybeard; and 3 to 1 against Punt.

A good start was made, but Punt was soon left behind. All these horses took the hurdle and water-jump well, but at the third hurdle Punt was going far too strong. He got over the hurdle, but his bridle was broken, and he had a narrow escape from going over the rails. Greybeard went immediately to the front, and it was seen that there would be no race half-way round the course. Old Joe threw his rider and bolted, leaving the field to Greybeard.

2ND RACE, at 4 p.m.—Polo Pony Scurry. (Closed.) 3 furlongs. 1st horse, Rs. 150; 2nd horse, Rs 50. G.-R.s only. For *bona-fide* Polo Ponies certified as such by Hon. Secs. of Polo Clubs, and that have never won a race value Rs. 49. Catch-weights over 11st.

Dr. Martin's g a g Mystary, 11st., Mr E Steel 1
Colonel Rhodes' bl a g The Crow, 11st., Mr Beatty 2
Mr Beyt's bl a p Chang, 11st., Owner 3
Capt Cox's b a p Bayard, 11st., Owner 0
Mr Dowdell's b cb p Shirani, 11st. 0

Betting: 3 to 1 against The Crow, 4 to 1 against Bayard, 6 to 4 against Mystery, 6 to 1 against Shirani, and 8 to 1 against Chang.

The field was got off to a good start. Bayard came to the front immediately the flag dropped, and kept the lead until the home corner, where Mystery, who was biding his time, came away, and won by something over a length. Chang made a poor third. Time—45 secs.

3RD RACE, at 4-20 p.m.—Bedouin Handicap. (Closed.) ¼ mile. 1st horse, Rs. 150; 2nd horse, Rs. 50. For Arab Horses claimable at Rs. 1,000. (G. R.s only.) Where the weight is below 9st 7lbs., professionals allowed with an extra penalty of 5 lbs.

Mr Gordon's b a h Newminster, 10st. 7lb., Owner 1
Aga Mechool Shah's g a g Speed of Thought, 9st. 9lb. 2
Mr S Shah 3
Capt Harrison's b a g Volunteer, 9st. 10lb., Mr May 3
Mr Craig's b a g Bonnie Boy, 10st., Owner 0

Betting: 2 to 1 against Newminster, 2 to 1 against Bonnie Boy, 3 to 1 against Volunteer, and 2 to 1 against Speed-of-Thought.

Newminster came to the front on the drop of the flag with Speed-of-Thought second, and Volunteer lying last. Newminster continued to increase its advantage until the home turning when Speed-of-Thought answered and endeavoured to wrest the victory, but was too late, Newminster passing the post half-a-length ahead. A length separated Volunteer from Speed-of-Thought. Time—1 min. 24 secs.

4TH RACE, at 4-45 p.m.—All Horse Steeplechase. (Open.) 2 miles. 1st horse, Rs. 150; 2nd horse, Rs. 50. English and Australian Horses 12-7, C.B.s 10-7, and Arabs 9-7. Maiden of the day allowed 7 lbs. Winners of chase of which the added money was Rs. 199; once, 4 lbs.; twice, 7 lbs.; oftener, 10 lbs. Of a chase value Rs. 500, 7 lbs. in addition to other penalties.

Mr Burder's b aus g Billy, 11st. 11lb., Mr. Cecil Gray 1
Capt Peyton's g g m Favorite, 11st. 11lb.,

Lowgate, made the running toge… home turn Laureate who was at Land… s look- ed like winning, but the la… nd won by a neck. Bulgarian was … Time—1 min. 20½ secs.

7TH RACE, at 6-15 … ay Handicap. (Closed.) ½ mile. 1st … 50; 2nd horse, Rs. 50. For all Arab … ways, 13-8 and under, claimable at R… only.) Where the weight is below … essionals allowed with an extra penn…

Dr Martin's g g g 3… Mr May	1
Capt Harrison's … lb., Kendall	2
Mr Gordon's g … lb., Owner	3
Mr Beatty's c… lb., Native	0
Mr Steele's b… st., Mr E Steele	0
Mr Hart's a… lb., Native	0
Mr Boulton's … s, 10st	0

Betting:—… against Cassidy; 2 to 1 against Greyling; 3… against Mystery, 2 to 1 against Cavalier; 10 to … against Punt, and 12 to 1 against Cupi…

LOTTERIES.

	Rs.
…tickets	220
…sold for	5
…sold for	4
…dier sold for	64
…ystery sold for	22
…reyling sold for	36
…Cassidy sold for	30
Total.....	381

The field went off to a good start. Cassidy came to the front and held the lead to the home turning where he was caught up by Mystery and Cavalier, and after a good race down to the straight it resolved itself into a victory for Mystery by a clear length. Half-a-length between Cavalier and Cassidy. Time—55½ secs.

THE OPERATIONS IN UPPER BURMA.

THE NORTH EAST COLUMN.

THEIN Bhamo, 18th February. The main body of the column arrived at Kazu to-day, where thirty days' rations were awaiting us, while fifty of the Devon Mounted Infantry, under Lieutenant Ruston, accompanied by Captain Couchman and Mr. Hertz, proceeded from Kantaoyang to visit the surrounding villages. The moral effect of the Nahpow incident on the northern tribes, some of which were known to be disaffected, is most noticeable. The Tsabwas of all the surrounding districts have been flocking in with tribute and arms. On the 4th instant a party of Devons under Lieutenant Maynard surrounded Nangban which had recently raided a friendly village and taken four women and children as slaves. A heavy fine was inflicted on Nangban, and four prisoners were brought back, who are kept as hostages till the release of the slaves is effected. Intelligence has been received that the Kachins, north east of Palap, have banded together to resist us. Mr. Griesbach, C. I. E., of the Geological Survey, left us on the 1st instant to inspect and report on the coal mines at Myitkyine.—*Pioneer.*

MILITARY NEWS.

SURGEON-CAPTAIN E. W. GRAY, Medical Staff, has been appointed to the medical charge of the Hongkong Regiment.

THE following postings are ordered:—To 1st Battalions. Lieutenants G Marshall, West Kent Regiment; A. H. Turning, Royal Fusiliers, To 2nd Battalions.—Captain G. M. Harding, Northumberland Fusiliers; Lieutenants T. T. B. Lawford, Royal Fusiliers; L. R. Garnegy, Border Regiment; P. W. Anderson, Derbyshire Regiment.

AN exchange of battalions has been sanctioned between Lieutenants R. T. Webber and H. J. Madocks, Welsh Fusiliers.

THE 2nd Battalion Middlesex Regiment, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Wade-Dalton, left Mhow on the 12th and 13th instant for Bombay. The battalion embarks at Bombay on the Canning, on the 16th instant, for conveyence to Karachi, from whence the journey to Quetta will be continued by rail.

THE following is substituted in supersession of the correction to paras. 121 and 122, notified in clause 28 India Army Circulars, 1888:—"A volunteer officer, who is compelled to sever his connection with his corps, owing to change of station, civil duties, ill-health, or other unavoidable cause, will either be eligible for admission into any other corps at any station to which he may proceed, the members of which corps are willing to receive him: or he may be borne on the rolls of his own corps as a supernumerary for a period of two years, promotion being made in his place. At the end of this period, if he has neither previously returned to his own corps nor been admitted into another, his name will be struck off the rolls of the former, and placed on an unattached list, and for three years more the officer will be eligible for admission, in the rank held by him on the unattached list, into any corps to which he may be appointed, if a field officer, or in which he may be elected for a commission, if of lower rank than that of field officer. If in three years from the date of being placed on the unattached list he is not absorbed by appointment or election, he will be required to resign his commission."

IT is notified that officers of Royal Artillery whose service in the Ordnance Department has on the special recommendation of the Director General of Ordnance, been extended for a second period of five years, and who have been reported to the Government of India as likely to be recommended for, and required to fill, appointments as Administrative Officers, or as Superintendents of Factories, will be eligible for selection for continuous service in India under the regulations published in clause 199, India Army Circulars, dated 30th November 1890.

THE following correction is made to the Indian Reserve Regulations:—"When called up for training or service, and when returning from the same, men of the Reserve will be granted free passes by rail or boat, or both; and when obliged to travel by road, an allowance for expenses, of Re. 1 for every 100 miles or fraction of 100 miles comprised in the double journey. Men joining the reserve in the first instance are entitled to free passage by rail or boat to their homes, but not to road allowance."

WITH reference to para, 6, clause 92 of India Army Circulars of 1891 it is notified, under the authority of the Secretary of State for India, that Second Lieutenants joining the Staff Corps from Sandhurst and the Militia will rank as such but will receive pay as Lieutenants.

It is announced that the Queen has commanded that the India medal of 1854, with a clasp inscribed "Hazara 1891," shall be granted to the troops engaged in the late Hazara Expedition, between March 12 (the date of the advance from Derband) and May 16, when active operations ceased. Officers and men who already possess the India medal will receive the new clasp only. A bronze medal and clasp of similar pattern are to be given to all authorised Government followers.

The following regiments will proceed abroad during the relief season 1892-93, viz., the 1st Bn. South Wales Borderers, 1st Bn. Northamptonshire Regt., 1st Bn. Middlesex Regt. 2nd Bn. East Lancashire Regt., and 2nd Bn. Welsh Regt. Those regiments proceeding homewards will be the 2nd Bn. Liverpool Regt., from Aden, 2nd Bn. Devonshire Regt, from Burmah, 1st Bn. Welsh Regt. from Malta, 2nd Bn. Northamtonshire Regt., from Singapore, and 4th Bn. King's Royal Rifles, from Burmah. The interchanges abroad are not definitely settled. When the 2nd Bn. Royal Scots have proceeded from Malta to India, the 1st Bn. Suffolk Regt., from India to Colchester, the 2nd Bn. Bedfordshire Regt., from India to Devonport the 2nd Bn. Welsh Regt., from Devonport to Aldershot the 1st Bn. Cameron Highlanders, from Edinburgh to Malta, and 1st Bn. Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders, from Hong Kong to Edinburgh, the relief programme for the year 1891-92 will be completed.

THE members of the Salvation Army in Paris met with a hostile reception on Sunday, (31st ult.) The procession was passing along the Boulevard des Italiens when several persons standing by called out "Charenton" (the French equivalent to "Colney Hatch.") One of the Salvationists protested against this insult, and a scuffle ensued between the members of the army and the crowd who followed the procession, hissing and hooting, to the head-quarters in the Rue Boudreau and then dispersed.

TWENTY-TWO more French bishops have given their adhesion to the declaration of the cardinals. This leaves only one still to be heard from. There is no truth, it is stated, in an absurd report that the Government intend to prosecute the signers of the declaration.

FRANCE and the United States are negotiating not only a limited reciprocity arrangement, but an extradition treaty, the draft of which is being considered by M. Fallieres and Mr. Whitelaw Reid. The latter intends to resign his post when these two questions are settled.

THE INDORE HORSE SHOW, 1892.

THE Indore horse show will be opened on 9th March and will remain open for five days:—

Prizes will be given for improving the breed of country horses.

Any animal may be entered in any number of class for which it is competent.

Animals of Shiledars in the Indore Cavalry or Police may be exhibited and can take prizes.

Members of the Committee appointed to judge of horses and award prizes are debarred from taking any prize.

Every animal exhibited for sale must have a price fixed upon it before the day of exhibition.

The Sirkar reserves the right of pre-emption of any animal exhibited for sale at the price fixed beforehand by the exhibitor. Other claims to purchase priced animals must be submitted to the Secretary, who will settle them by priority of application.

No prizes will be given in any class unless the animal comes up to a fair standard of excellence. No second prize will be given in any class unless four animals are exhibited therein. No third prize unless six are shown, and so on. Prizes withheld under this rule may, at the discretion of the Members of the Committee, be awarded extra prizes in any other class.

Barren mares are ineligible for prizes. A mare will be considered barren if, being six years of age, and having been duly covered, she has not had a foal during the last two years.

Exhibitors must make their own arrangements to have their horses ridden, &c., as the case may be, at such time as the Committee may appoint.

State Cavalry horses excepted. All horses exhibited will receive gram and grass free from the Sirkar during the days of the show.

All horses must be present in the Show-yard by the evening of 8th March 1892, after which no entries of any kind will be accepted.

Winners of prizes will not be entitled to receive them if they remove their horses before the termination of the show, except at the appointed hour, which will be notified by the Secretary.

The show will be held at the site of the Iron-Hall, opposite Lalbag.

It is not absolutely necessary that owners of the horses to be exhibited should be present at the show. All communications regarding the exhibition of horses should be directed to Major Gopalrao Borade, the Secretary of the Horse Show.

Animals, the property of the State, may be exhibited, but cannot take prizes.

A sum of Rs. 7,500 is sanctioned for the horse exhibition. Of the rupees set aside for prizes, ½ will be awarded to exhibitors of this place and the remaining sum will be given, as prizes, to exhibitors from the mofussil.

Mares bread in India over 14 hands, in foal and not under 4 years old, or if with foal at foot not under 5 years of age, valued by the Committee at Rs. 400, or more.

Mares bred in India under 14 hands, same conditions as class 1, valued by the Committee at Rs. 300.

Yearling colts, bred in India, valued at Rs. 150.

Two year old colts, bred in India, valued at Rs. 200.

Three year old colts, bred India, valued at Rs. 250.

Yearling fillies, bred in India, valued at Rs. 150.

Two year old fillies, bred in India, valued at Rs. 200.

Three year old fillies, bred in India, valued at Rs. 250.

Two year old geldings, bred in India, valued at Rs. 250.

Three year old geldings, bred in India, valued at Rs 300.

Four year old and over geldings, bred in India, valued at Rs. 400.

Pure Deccani horses, suitable as stallions, not less than 14-2, and under the age of 10 years.

Pure Kathyawar horses, suitable as stallions, not less than 14 hands, under the age of ten years.

Galloways over 13, suitable as stallions, under the age of ten years.

Ponies under 13 hands, suitable as stallions, under the age of ten years.

Riding horses and mares, not less than 14, under the age of 12 years.

Deccani stallions over 14-1, under the age of 12 years.

Kathyawar stallion over 14, under the age of 12 years.

Ponies under 13 hands, being stallions, under the age of 12 years.

FINAL COTTON FORECAST.

THE following is the forecast of the late cotton districts of the Bombay Presidency. Details generally up to 5th February. The tables include details of the whole cotton area of the Presidency. From Statement A it will be seen that the cotton area has fallen bellow that of the previous year and average by about 11 and 7 per cent. respectively. The causes of decrease have already been fully reported upon. In brief there were excessive rain in Gujerat, late and deficient rain in the South Deccan and the Karnatak, and late and irregular inundation in Sind. Owing to the bad season the fall in outturn proportionately exceeds the fall in area. The estimated increase of about 43,000 bales in the British Districts of Gujerat is outweighed be the heavy decrease in the estimates for the Deccan and the Karnatak; the outturn in the latter tract being only 13 per cent. of the previous year's e timate. The yield for British Districts is roughly estimated 388,000 bales or 16½ per cent. below last year. Prices have at the same time gone down, and export prospects are not favourable. American cotton is said to have touched its lowest price for the century in the English market.

GUJERAT.

Ahmedabad.—Rain was favourable for sowing, and a large area was put under cotton. But later on excessive rainfall, especially in the black soil tract, rotted the plants, which had to be ploughed in. In places full growth was arrested by failure of the late rain, and the crop was further damaged by high winds causing shedding of bolls and flowers. The estimated yield (10 annas) is, however, better than that of last year. New cotton not yet ready for market. Prices low.

Broach.—Though up to average the area shows a considerable decrease below last year due to heavy rains, which damaged the early crop and continuing till after the sowing season was over, prevented fresh sowings. The crop, however, is healthy, and the estimated outturn gives an increase of more than 36 per cent. over last year. The crop is not yet ready for market.

Surat.—As in Broach, the early crop suffered heavily from excessive rain, and had to be resown in places. The late sown crop owing to deficient late rains is stunted, and will yield only a moderate outturn. The average outturn for the district is estimated at 12 annas. The crop is not yet ready for market.

Kaira.—Decrease in area is due to lateness of sowing rain. The crop suffered from deficiency of late rain and from cloudy weather, and the outturn is estimated at 10 annas. The crop is not yet ready.

Panch Mahals has about 1,000 acres under cotton with a fair crop.

KARNATAK.

Dharwar.—About half of the usual cotton area was sown, of which 28 per cent. is under the American variety. Sowing rain came very late and was scanty in the east, where the absence of later rain proved fatal to the crop except in low-lying moist tracts. In the west it fared a little better, but had to struggle with harmful easterly winds which caused shedding of leaves and bolls. In the west the yield is estimated at from 4 to 6 annas, but the crop being still immature the estimates are open to correction.

Bijapur.—Area 42 per cent. below last year and average. Deficiency and lateness of sowing rain, want of moisture afterwards, and adverse winds have completely ruined the crop, which, such as it may be, will be gathered late, and will afford nothing for export from the district.

Belgaum.—As elsewhere in the Karnatak there was deficient sowing rain, and the crop withered for want of after rains. A few showers in November gave relief in places and prospects, though not good, are better than in Dharwar or Bijapur. The outturn is estimated at about 6 annas. The crop is very late, and picking not yet commenced.

SIND.

Hyderabad.—Area 7 per cent. below that of last year, but about 5 per cent. above average. The decrease is attributed to fitful inundation at the sowing time, to locusts which did much damage, and to absence of rain. These causes have also told against the outturn, which is estimated at 11 annas.

Thar and Parkar.—This district ranks next to Hyderabad as a cotton producer, though less by 2-3rd in the area under crop. Here the decrease is attributed to low inundation, and to the fact that much of the Nara land is owing to over-irrigation becoming saline and unfit for cotton cultivation. Outturn estimated at 12 annas.

In Shikarpur owing to increased supply of water a larger area was sown with cotton, but the crop has been slightly damaged by locusts. In Upper Sind Frontier and Karachi locusts have done considerable damage, but the area is small (about 11,000 acres for the three districts).

GUJERAT STATES.

Baroda.—Owing to fair rains, an increased area was devoted to cotton in all divisions except Kadi, where the rainfall was scanty. The crop is reported to be ordinary in the Amreli Division, and fair elsewhere. The area estimate varies from 10 to 13 annas.

Kathiawar.—Though the area under cotton is only one per cent. below last year and average the crop suffered for want of later rains, and the reported outturn shows a fall of nearly 43 per cent. Crop not yet ready for market. Latest report from Gohilwad (area 543,268 acres) not received.

Cutch.—Latest report not received. Only a poor outturn is expected owing to unseasonable and scanty rainfall.

Other States.—Area 5 per cent. below last year. The crop is good in Rajpipla, and fair in Radhanpur In Mahikantha it will be harvested in March-April. The yield varies fran 8 to 14 annas.

KARNATAK STATES.

The area has fallen and crop suffered as in neighbouring British Districts. For Kolhapur the outturn is estimated at 5 annas, and for other States from 1 to 6 annas. In Mudhol the crop has failed altogather except on a few riverside tracts.

SIND STATES.

Khairpur.—Crop suffered from insufficient moisture and is estimated at 9 annas.

(Sd). E. L. CAPPEL,
Director, L. R. and Agri.

Poona, 19th February, 1892.

FINAL COTTON FORECAST.

STATEMENT A.

Area and Outturn.

District or Native State.	Total Acreage. 1891-92.	Total Acreage. 1890-91.	Total Acreage. Average for 3 years ending 1890-91.	Increase or decrease per cent. during 1891-92 over "or below. 1890-91.	Increase or decrease per cent. during 1891-92 over "or below. Average.	Estimated yield in Annas.	Estimated yield in Bales of Cotton (400 lbs each).	
BRITISH DISTRICTS IN GUJARAT.								
Ahmedabad..	352443	363690	361638	—3·09	—2·54	10	68104	
Kaira	10758	11273	922	—4·56	+7·86	11	2044	
Panch Mahals	1022	1192	636	—14·23	+60·69	12	201	
Broach	255304	310093	255122	—17·66	+0·07	14	70834	
Surat	94175	107365	97181	—12·28	—3·09	12	23209	
TOTAL..	713702	793616	724567	—10·06	—1·49	11·6	164392	
DECCAN.								
Khandesh....	1094537	1147718	988758	—4·63	+10·69	11·6	170595	
Nasik	39178	34651	22437	+13·02	+77·77	13	7211	
Ahmednagar..	38305	64464	48159	—33·63	—24·61	8	2856	
Poona	430	187	2654	+129·94	—83·79	6	18	
Sholapur	2373	2817	11004	+1·98	—73·89	8	261	
Satara	6254	7626	9236	—17·99	—32·72	7	388	
TOTAL...	1179575	1257493	1081908	—6·19	+9·02	11·5	181429	
KARNATAK.								
Belgaum	106093	143875	161641	—26·25	—34·36	6	2·41	
Bijapur	224071	388819	384746	—41·22	—41·76	1·5	1823	
Dharwar	245335	471401	485075	—47·95	—49·42	3	472	
TOTAL...	575501	1001098	1031462	—42·51	—44·20	2·7	9434	
SIND.								
Karachi	710	783	999	—9·32	—28·98	12	170	
Hyderabad ..	67544	72857	64370	—7·29	+4·92	11	25836	
Shikarpore ..	8034	6545	7900	+22·75	+1·69	13	1125	
Thar and Parkar	22597	24553	11842	—7·96	+90·82	12	5017	
Upper Sind Frontier	2636	1607	2603	+64·03	+1·28	8	810	
TOTAL....	101521	106345	87714	—4·49	+15·79	11·5	32958	
TOTAL BRITISH DISTRICTS.....	3570299	3158552	2925351	—18·69	—12·22	..	388213	
NATIVE STATES IN GUJARAT.								
Baroda	507235	465225	414758	+9·03	+22·29	12	116186	
Kathiawar ..	1772780	1797482	1801863	—1·37	—1·64	8	1184, 177	
Cutch	134298	167269	168823	—19·71	—20·45	Final report not received	34230	
Other Gujarat States	136339	143421	126416	—4·93	+ 7·84	10		
TOTAL....	2550652	2573397	2511865	—0·88	+1·54	9	324593	
DECCAN.								
Satara Jaghirs	1834	5106	7774	—64·07	—76·33	3	33	
Akalkot	67	328	1220	—79·57	—94·59	8	5	
TOTAL....	1891	5434	8994	—65·20	—78·97	3	38	
KARNATAK.								
Kolhapur	20089	25408	28985	—20·94	—30·70	5	557	
Other S.-M. C. States	94771	158268	181939	—40·11	—47·89	4·2	12000	
*TOTAL....	114857	183676	210924	—37·46	—45·54	4·4	2647	
SIND.								
Khairpur	2521	2580	2694	—2·28	— 6·42	9	194	
TOTAL NATIVE STATES	2669931	2765087	2734477	—3·44	—2·35	..	327472	
GRAND TOTAL	2540220	5923639	5660128	—11·53	— 7·42	..	715685	

Note.—Average crop = 16 annas.

* Exclusive of Gohelwad (543,268 acres).
† Do. Mahikantha (6,453 acres), where crop is quite young.
‡ Do. Mudhol (5,400 acres) do.

FINAL COTTON FORECAST.

STATEMENT B.

Classified Details.

Variety of Cotton.	District or Native State.	1891-1892. Area.	1891-1892. Estimated outturn
		Acres.	†Bales.
Dhollera	Ahmedabad	352,443	68,104
	Kaira	10,758	2,044
	Kathiwar*	1,772,780	194,177
	Cutch§	134,298	...
	Palanpur	70,890	12,920
	Wahikanthas‖	6,453	...
	Kadi & Amreli (Baroda)	220,189	45,603
	Cambay	9,458	2,234
	Total	2,577,260	315,085
Broach	Broach	255,304	70,834
	Surat	94,175	23,209
	Panch Mahals	1,022	201
	Navasari and Baroda (Baroda)	287,055	70,580
	Rewakantha	44,828	7,901
	Surat States	4,710	1,175
	Total	687,094	173,900
Khandesh	Khandesh	1,094,537	170,615
	Nasik	39,178	7,211
	Total	1,133,713	177,906
Barsi & Nagar.	Ahmednagar	38,305	2,856
	Sholapur	2,373	261
	Satara	6,254	388
	Poona	430	18
	Satara, Jaghir and Akalkot	1,891	38
	Total	47,753	3,561
Sawginned Dharwar (Exotic)	Dharwar	68,794	1,738
	Bijapur	2,420	27
	Belgaum	10	...
	S.-M. C. States	44,348	991
	Total	115,572	2,756
Kumpta (Indigenous)	Dharwar	176,541	2,989
	Bijapur	221,651	1,796
	Belgaum	106,085	2,884
	Kolhapur	20,086	557
	Other S.-M. C. States	50,423	1,099
	Total	574,786	9,325
Sindhi	Hyderabad	67,544	25,836
	Karachi	710	170
	Shikarpur	8,034	1,125
	Thar and Parkar	22,597	5,017
	Upper Sind Frontier	2,636	810
	Khairpur State	2,521	194
	Total	104,042	33,152
	Grand Total	52,40,220	7,15,685

* Outturn for Gohelwad (543,268 acres) not reported.
† A Bale = 400 lbs.
‡ Final report not received.
§ Crop too young to estimate outturn.
‖ Exclusive of Mudhol (5,400 acres).

(Sd.) E. L. CAPPEL,
Director, L. R. and Agri.

Poona, 19th February, 1892.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

SIMLA, FEB. 21.

The barometer has fallen everywhere. The fall has been rapid over the Western Desert, central Bengal, and Upper Burma, and brisk generally. A slight depression is crossing the Western Desert, and a low pressure area over Bengal; but readings generally are fairly uniform. Winds are northerly over the greater part of the Bay area, and northerly to easterly over the west coast, but the directions are variable. Eisewhere temperature is generally above normal average except Burma and Madras. Showers have fallen in Silchar, Sibsagar, Hazaribagh, Murree, and Colombo. The depression crossing the Western Desert will probably develope in a day or two, and showers occur in central and north-west India. The weather also is unsettled in north-east India, and thunder showers are likely there.

THE appeal of the Englishman, John Samuel Cooper, against the sentence of fifteen months' imprisonment and 3,000 frs. fine, passed on him under the French law on espionage by the Court of St. Etienne, has been decided by the Fourth Chamber of the Court of Appeal at Lyons. In accordance with the law which permits Courts of appeal in France to revise sentences completely, the Court increased the term of imprisonment to which Cooper was condemned to two years. The fine of 3'000 frs. was maintained.

THE GHOST AT COLABA POINT.

I MUST commence by assuring my readers that I am not a nervous subject. I have always been careful to avoid tea, coffee, and other nerve-destroyers of the kind, so universally indulged in in India, and which, I am convinced, prove the destruction of many.

I came to Bombay the same year the comet did. I can remember that, for on a certain eventful night I was sitting in a long arm chair, on a little decked roof of my house at Colaba, and contemplating it (the comet).

I began to get sentimental as I gazed, and remembered that it was fast passing out of sight, and that we should see it no more for seventeen hundred years. Then I speculated that I should, most likely, not live so long, and again I fell to thinking.

I thought about a good many things (generally of no particular interet to any one but myself), but no single thought of anything in the supernatural line entered my head. At length, having nearly consumed my last cheroot and my brandy and soda—I never poison myself with whiskies, but this is a digression—I found myself yawning. I therefore arose with some difficulty, and proceeded to descend the ladder leading to the ground-floor. On the top step I paused, and, quoting Mr. Sims, apostrophized the comet as follows:—

"Goodbye old fellow, I waved my hand,
And give you a farewell nod;
For I shan't be here when you come again
In the year three thousand odd."

There was nothing extraordinary in the appearance of my room. The house had been built by a sailor, and for a sailor to live in. The rooms all brought caulked decks, bulkheads, and so forth into one's mind, but I was thoroughly well accustomed to my cabin. The well smeared lamp was placed in its usual position, so that I could not reach it without leaving my bed; the bed clothes were turned down after a fashion invented, I believe, by my body servant. It involves a complete disarrangement of blankets and sheets before they can be drawn up by the sufferer, and so I sometimes used to think it was a grim joke on the part of the faithful Gunga Deen, but he is quite devoid of humour. I undressed leisurely, enveloped myself in flowing pyjamas, and got into bed before I remembered that I should have to get out again to put out the lamp. This performance over, I began to wrestle with my bed clothes.

I have been particular as to detail in describing my movements, as I wish to convince everyone that I was in perfect possession of my senses, and quite without any mental anticipation of what was about to follow.

I had just succeeded in getting the sheet properly fixed, when for the first time in my life I experienced the feeling of my "hair standing on end."

The room was small, and in the corner away from my bed my gaze suddenly became rivetted upon a Ghost.

Yes, a real Ghost—tally, white, shrouded—plainly visible, but so obviously wanting in so lidity that there could be no question about it. I could see the cupboard, in front of which it was standing, through it, and I knew, from what I had read, that ghosts are generally transparent. The figure was that of a woman. The features were veiled and indistinct, but there was a look of fierce reproach clearly discernible, and which chilled me to the marrow. Even as I gazed the figure faded, grew indistinct, and vanished.

I rubbed my eyes, and tried to collect myself. The shock had been so awful, that I was unable to do so for the moment. I dared not stay with such a thing in the room likely to re-appear at any moment! Even with the thought a growing light in the direction in which I had seen the sceptre warned me that I was to be the subject of another visitation. This was too much. I have never done anyone any harm knowingly, and though I have never believed in ghosts, I am most damnably afraid of them, so I thought that they need not take mean advantage in this way.

I sprang from my bed on the side furthest away from the spirit, just as it grew distinct, and, with a loud cry of terror, rushed into the sitting-room into which a door was fortunately opened.

On the other side, in a corresponding cabin to my own, dwelt my stable companion. My cry roused him, and he hates being roused.

I will leave out a great deal of his language which, I regret to say, is seldom fit for publication, but the burden of his speech was something as follows:—"What the——do you want to make that——row for? Why the—can't you let a poor fellow sleep——you."

But the matter was too serious for me to take much notice of what a mere mortal said. I managed to gasp a few incoherent sentences about the ghost from the sofa where I had brought myself up; I assume he understood something of my meaning, for he became at once wide awake. "Now, look here," he said, "I told you a week ago that you'd better ease off a point or two on that old brandy you talk so much of, and is really only fit for lighting a spirit stove; you wouldn't take my advice, and now you're on the list."

I paid no heed to his irrejevant remarks, but repeated my statement this time more coherently. He was evidently alarmed at my state, and got out of bed and struck a match. He lit the bed-room candle, and came towards me—"Let's have a look at you," he said! My appearance evidently re-assured him on one point, and I was now able to tell him what had happened. His reply was unsatisfactory; "You've been dreaming—don't be an ass, and go to bed again." "Ass or no, I'll never go to bed in that room again," was my firm reply.

He muttered something, and then putting his candle on the table, he walked over to my room.

I watched him with a curious feeling of ghastly satisfaction. "Now!" thought I, "perhaps he'll be more civil if the ghost shows again." I had not long to wait. He had evidently crossed the room and was coming out when I heard a startled ejaculation. The next moment he was in the sitting-room, again with anger on his brow—"Come here you somethinged fool," he said, —"see here," dragging me to the door —"wait till it shows again." He held me till the same faint light grew into the shrouded figure—"Now!" said he, dashing at it and pulling the whole ghost down, "what's this you wooden-headed idiot. You with your shrouded figures, and look of fierce reproach! you ought to be tucked in and have a night light and a nurse!—Call yourself a soldier? Why you're only fit to hunt bugs!" (This was a disgusting allusion to my favourite pastime of collecting butterflies)—he passed, but I made no reply—I was too sick. On the corner of the cupboard door my servant had carelessly hung my dirty musquito curtains. They made a most excellent ghost. The night was dark, and the appearing and re-appearing effect was produced by the revolving light in the Prongs' light-house.

The removal of a screen, that had of course obstructed light, and the musquito curtain had produced the ghost. I never had any heart to reply to any sarcasms on the subject: it was the best ghost I ever saw. It was cruel to destroy it: I have never seen another.—*Civil and Military Gazette.*

HIGH COURT.—FEBRUARY 22.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice BAYLEY.)

After Insolvent Court.
Testamentary Suits.

29-91—Chalk, W and S—Sadanund Anundrao Pakadi vs Raghoba Ramchundar and others—Crawford B and Co—For dismissal of Petition under Rule 64.

33-91—Little, S F and N—Goswami Shri Jewanlalji Maharaj vs Goswami Shri Girdharlaljee Tricumjee Maharaj—Tyabjee and D.

1-92—Chalk, W and S—Ramjee Nathoo vs Jetha Kheraj—In person.

23-91—Conroy and B—Soonderdas Dossa vs Nandas Dossa and others—Crawford B and Co.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice PARSONS.)

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.
Defended New Long Causes.

655-91—Payne, G and S—Manockbai vs Ardesir Cursetjee, Bennett and others—Conroy and B, and P G and S—Part heard.

656-91—Ardesir, H and D—F L Latham vs Moulvi Abdool Cader Jeteker and others—Nanu and H and T and D.

658-91—Thakurdas, D and C—Pachian Pudumsey vs Waghji Pudumsey and others—Conroy and B.

659-91—Janardhan and A—Waghjee, Dewjee and others vs Lutiff Essa and another.

660-91—Payne, G and S—Allibai Ebrahimjee vs Ebrahimjee Esmailjee—In person.

663-91—Payne, G and S—Parwatibai vs Parwatibai and another—Bhaishunker and K.

679-91—Chalk, W and S—Kharwa Jewan Ooka vs Karimjee Allibboy and another—Ardesir H and D, and Conroy and B.

(Before the Hon Mr. Justice FARRAN.)

For Consent Decree.

451-90—A F Turner—Huri Gopal Porker vs Baba alias Damodhur Raghoba Porker and others.—Bicknell and M.

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.
Postponed Long Causes.

232-91—Nanu and H—Fazoolabhoy Hiptoola vs The Bombay Flour Mills Co—Crawford B and Co.

268-91—Janardhan and A—Rao Saheb Hurri Rawjee vs Atmaram Vassudeo V and others—Little S F and N.

719-90—Conroy and B—Bai Lakhmibai vs Nanibai—Tyabjee and D.

74-88—Tyabjee and D—Vishwanath Ganput M vs Marooti Savajee and others—Little S F and N.

505-89—Payne G and S and In person—Vallibhoy Khanbhai and others vs Sorabjee Dosabhoy and others—Conroy and B, J C Cama, Manshukial D and J and Pestonjee and R.

131-91—Roughton and B—Sorabjee Manockjee Damanwalla vs Dadabhoy Dhunjibhai C and others—Little S F and N and In person.

To Vary Commissioners Report.

20-85—Nanu and H—Jewanjee Hormusjee Gandar vs Charles Palmer and others—Crawford B and Co.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE Board of Indian Civil Service Studies at Cambridge invite applications for the following appointments:—1. A lecturer in Indian history for the academical year commencing Michaelmas 1892; stipend £100, besides a fee of one guinea a term for each student. 2. A teacher of Burmese. The appointment will be made in the first instance for one year only from Michaelmas 1892. The full stipend will be £125; but it will be reduced to £100 if no instruction should happen to be required in July and August, and to £75 in case none should be required during any part of the year. The teacher will further be authorised to charge each student a fee not exceeding three guineas for each term, and the same for July and August. The teacher will be expected to give, if required, not less than three lessons a week, at such times as may be fixed by the Board, during eight weeks in each of the three University Terms, and also during seven weeks in July and August. It is desirable that he should reside in Cambridge. Applications for either of the above appointments, with testimonials, should be sent to Sir R. K. Wilson, Brookfield, Cambridge, to arrive not later than April 19.

THE wreath forwarded to Sandringham on behalf of the Maharaja of Mysore, G.C.S.I., as a tribute to the memory of the lamented Duke of Clarence, was of exceptional beauty and distinction and merits a brief special notice. It consisted of a floral design representing a Star of India, four feet in diameter. The centre of the Star was composed of Parme violets edged with sprays of the lily of the vally. The wreath around the Star consisted of mixed white flowers, including camellias, gardenias, azaleas, lilies of the valley, hyacinths, eucharis lilies and arums. The points emerging from the wreath were formed alternately of white lilacs and hyacinths. The idea was carried out with excellent taste and skill.

THE Paris correspondent of the *Times* writes:—Further news of M. de Brazza's mission or expedition is to the effect that he has no intention of advancing to Lake Tchad, but proposes to take up a position on the Upper Sangha, so as to extend French influence in that valley. Factories have been created at Ouesso, at the junction of the Sicoko and Sangha, where a French post was established last year. The French central position has been transferred to the foot of the Bania rapids, on the Upper Sangha, and M. de Brazza has constructed a steamer drawing but little water which, if it cannot ascend the rapids, will be taken to pieces and reconstructed in order to explore the upper part of the river.

THE Cairo correspondent of the *Times* says:—Surprise is felt in that city at the non-arrival of the firman of investiture from the Sultan. It would have been more dignified and statesmanlike on the part of the Sultan's advisers if it had been despatched immediately. Mukhtar Pasha, Turkish High Commissioner at Cairo, who for eight years has not left Egypt, and who needs a change on account of bad health, is endeavouring to persuade the Khedive to go to Constantinople for investiture.

THE Administration of the Congo Free State has, it is said, resolved to try the experiment of introducing Chinese labourers into their territories. Proposal to introduce coolies to the West Coast of Africa have been made before, and at one time it was suggested that the British colonies on that coast offered a favourable field for the experiment. For various reasons, however, the proposal has never been adopted; and, should Belgium really make the experiment, it will be watched with great attention by other countries having interests in West Africa, some of which might be inclined to follow Belgium's example should the substitution of yellow for black labour offer any solution of the difficult labour problem which is ever present with the European in any attempt to develop Africa.

IN the Senate on Feb. 3 one of the members complained that the British at Gibraltar had made encroachments on Spanish territory, and declared that the neutrality of the ground to the north of the fortress had been violated by armed British soldiers. The Duke of Tetuan, Minister for Foreign Affairs, in reply, said that he did not think the statement of the previous speaker could be correct, but if it should prove to be so, he would take what steps were necessary, and would address a protest to Great Britain.

Seven men, who are believed to have been implicated in the extraordinary Anarchist attack on Xeres on the night of Jan. 8, have been arrested, and will be brought before a court-martial. The ringleaders will probably be sentenced to death.

THE *Kreuz Zeitung* proposes that the German Government should demand a portion of Portugal's African possessions as a guarantee for the repayment of German money invested in Portuguese loans. The same journal affirms that at Lisbon popular feeling is more in favour of ceding the Portuguese African colonies to Germany than of handing them over to England.

A TELEGRAM from Dar-es-Salaam states that reports have been received from Kondoa announ

RELIEF MEASURES IN THE DECCAN.

On his return journey from Ajmere and Bombay, writes a Hyderabad correspondent, the Minister proceeded to Raichur, which is one of the six districts where scarcity has manifested itself. Sir Asman Jah wished to ascertain by personal inspection what steps had been taken to alleviate existing distress, and whether the measures adopted were working satisfactorily. The Nawab Mahdi Ali, Political and Financial Secretary, the Nawab Mushtak Hoosain, Revenue Secretary, and Mr. George Palmer, Chief Engineer and Secretary to Government, Public Works Department, as also the Commissioner of the Division had preceded his Excellency, and they and the district officials received him on his arrival at the station on the afternoon of the 14th. The zemindars and other influential inhabitants of Raichur were also present, and outside the station a dense crowd had gathered to witness the Minister's arrival. The station was very prettily decorated, and the roads were lined with troops. On reaching the house, which had been prepared for his accommodation, Sir Asman Jah was presented with an address from the people of the Raichur district, expressing their gratitude to his Highness and to the Government for the prompt and effective measures that had been adopted to relieve distress. They also thanked his Excellency for the trouble he had taken in coming to see them. The Minister returned a suitable reply, and assured them that his Highness took a keen interest in the welfare of his ryots, but that the Government wished the ryots to reserve their thanks until such time as they found out for themselves how the relief measures that were taken in hand actually worked. His Excellency then held a conference of all the officials present, some of whom had toured through the district and had ascertained the actual state of affairs by a personal inspection. The Minister expressed himself satisfied with all the arrangements that had been made for meeting the distress. Owing to the fact that the export of cereals to the Madras Presidency had ceased, grain was being sold at cheaper rates, and in the Sidnoor taluka of the Lingasugur district, where the greatest scarcity prevailed, *jorari* was selling at sixteen seers per rupee. To relieve the prevailing distress, which is being markedly felt by the agricultural and labouring classes, his Excellency at once sanctioned certain relief works, which will immediately be started. Some of these works are to be carried out departmentally, so that employment may be found for persons in weak health, whom the contractors would naturally not employ. A large sum was also sanctioned for the construction of new wells some of which are to be made at the cost of Government; in other cases the ryots are to be helped by tolkavi advances. Although it was unanimously resolved that no necessity had arisen for starting regular poor houses, yet the Minister considered it expedient to empower the *tehsildars* to feed at the expense of the State such of the helpless poor as were unable to find employment. Indeed, the *tehsildars* are to be held personally responsible that no cases of starvation occur. After this the Minister drove through the city and marked the various improvements that had taken place since his last visit, about fifteen years ago. A large market has recently been constructed, and his Excellency accorded the permission that was applied for to call it after the Nizam. In the evening the Commissioner entertained the Minister and all the officials at dinner. The following morning Sir Asman Jah and party went by special train twenty miles right up to the Toongbhudra river, which is the limit of the district; and they were thus in a position to form a general idea of the condition of the crops that they were enabled to see on either side of the train. The standing crops in the Raichur and Yadgeer talukas have not suffered to the same extent that the crops in the Yelgeera taluka have. Sir Asman Jah left Raichur by special train in the forenoon of Monday, and arrived at Hyderabad the same afternoon.

THE ARMY MEDICAL SCHOOL AT NETLEY.

The distribution of prizes to the successful students at the close of the winter session of the Army Medical School took place on Feb. 1, in the lecture theatre at the Royal Victoria Hospital, Netley. Those present included Surgeon-General Sir Joseph Fayrer, physician to the Council of India; Surgeon-Major-General Lithgow, D. S. O.; Dr. Bloxham, Mr. Borchert (secretary), and several other professors and members of the medical staff. The prizes were distributed by Lieutenant-General Sir F. W. Fitzwygram, M. P. for the Fareham Division of Hampshire. Sir William Aitken, M. D., Professor of Pathology at the hospital, read the usual official correspondence, which showed the results of the examinations to have been as follows:—

BRITISH MEDICAL SERVICE.

List of surgeons on probation of the Medical Staff of the British Army who were successful at both the London and Netley examinations. The prizes are awarded for marks gained in the special subjects taught at the Army Medical School. The final positions are determined by the marks gained in London added to those gained at Netley, and the combined numbers are accordingly shown in the list which follows:—

	Marks.		Marks.
*Pilcher, E M	5,094	Mitchell, L A	4,549
Johnson, H P	5,421	Fleming, C C	4,533
Beyts, W G	5,219	Hennessy, J	4,506
Stallcart, H A	4,983	Martin, C B	4,501
Dunn, H N	4,832	Buchanan, G J	4,395
Withers, S H	4,794	Lawson, C B	4,386
Morphew, E M	4,744	Hughes, G E	4,344
Anderson, E C	4,648	Kelly, J F M	4,337
Tyacke, N	4,619	Crawford, G S	4,286
Holt, R H E G	4,562	Alexander, J D	4,260

* Gained the Montefiore Second Prize.

INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

List of surgeons on probation in her Majesty's Indian Medical Service who were successful at both the London and Netley examinations:—

	Marks.		Marks.
Seton, B. G.	6,079	Mitter, R. K.	5,589
*Sprague, W. C.	6,041	Armstrong, W. E. A.	5,507
†Elliott, R. H.	6,037	Yeates, R. A.	5,456

* Gained the Martin Memorial Gold Medal with the De Chaumont prize in hygiene, and the prize in pathology presented by the Director-General of the Army, Medical Department, Sir William Mackinnon, K.C.B.

† Gained the Montefiore Medal and prize of twenty guineas, and the prize in clinical medicine presented by Surgeon-General W. C. Maclean, C.B.

After the distribution of the prizes, Sir Frederick Fitzwygram addressed a few words to the students, and was followed by Sir Joseph Fayrer, who moved a vote of thanks to Sir Frederick for his attendance. The motion was seconded by Dr. Bloxham, who as an old Netley man, having had twenty-five years' service at the hospital, took the opportunity of suggesting that it might be a good thing if the students could, after their course of study, be attached temporarily to other hospitals for additional and varied experience. In acknowledging the expression of thanks Sir F Fitzwygram said that he had spoken to Mr. Stanhope, the Secretary for War, on the subject mentioned by Dr. Bloxham, and suggested to him that after their five years' studies and service a further experience in other hospitals might be advantageous to them. This brought the proceedings to a close.

SIR S. BAKER ON THE WEALTH OF EGYPT.

In his second letter to the *Daily Graphic*, published on Jan. 29, Sir Samuel Baker writes of the Nile, and says:—"There are two qualities of water afforded by the Nile at different seasons—the 'red' and the 'white.' The former, called 'red' by the natives we should term dark brown. This is the fertilising water, as it conveys the rich mud from the land of Abyssinia, which, through countless ages, has created the Delta of Egypt. It is this deposit which has formed the great attraction to prehistoric settlers in a land of promise, teeming with fertility, and the essential conditions of success resulted in a development of a high type of civilisation, which enlightened the world at period when surrounding nations were steeped in darkness. In considering the development of Egypt through increased powers of irrigation, it will be necessary to explain the exact process of supply, both of mud and water, as it would be plain to the most thoughtless that without the mud held in solution, the water would cease to be a fertilising agent. There can be no doubt that the Nile should, by engineering skill, be placed under such guidance and control that not one ton of mud should be permitted to waste itself by reaching the Mediterranean—all should be deposited upon the surface of the land before the water, having performed its duty to the soil, should be allowed to reach the sea. . . . The same system which has formed the delta is still at work with unabated force; the powers to create and to destroy remains with the river, so long as it is uncontrolled, but engineering skill, if specially directed to this important subject, will convert the now unbridled forces into a mine of wealth, and will treble the cultivable area of Egypt by diverting the deposit now wasted in the Mediterranean to the surface of a higher level, which will create a new and artificial delta."

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF THE 5TH FEBRUARY.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Rome, Captain A. B. Daniell, with the Overland mails of the 5th February, arrived in harbour at 3-30 on Saturday evening. She brought the following passengers:—

FROM LONDON.

Mr and Mrs Hallum	Mr F Boothby
Mrs C W White	Mr J Ramsden
Mrs W F Sinclair	Miss Honville
Rev E D Price	Mr C Sandeford
Mr and Mrs A W Pope	Miss Debenham
Mr and Mrs P Warren	Col Healy
Miss Swaine	Mr H L Kama
Mr and Mrs Smythe	Mr J E Gilmdow
Dr Gray	Mr Chunder Roy
Miss Udall	Mr A McDermott
Mrs Rothwell	Mr A F Roundall
Capt Cowran	Mr S Clarke
Mr Poppin	Major Briggs
Mr Langan	Capt and Mrs Ravenshaw
Miss Bacon	Mr Roach
Mrs Dane and child	

FROM BRINDISI.

Sir D Fitzpatrick	Mr Dane
Two Misses Fitzpatrick	Mr Elsworthy
Lt-Col and Mrs A W Baird	Mr V Christian
Col E Steadman	Mr J Stevenson
Mr and Mrs Spinner	Mrs and Miss Fraser
Mr G Mathew	Mr M Churchward
Rev Durrant	Mr Hilton
Mr Goodfellow	

FROM PORT SAID.—Ahmed Rateb Pasha, Son and Secretary.

FROM ISMAILIA.

Rev and Mrs Howell	Mr and Mrs Simpson
Mrs Lucas	Mr P Simpson
Mrs Hewett	

FROM ADEN.

Mr Philpott	Miss Wright
Mr and Mrs Barnes and 4 children	Mr A P Gould

THE WEEK'S MAIL SUMMARY

LONDON, FEB. 5.

THE COURT.

The Queen, who is in good health, with members of the Royal family, attended Divine service on Sunday in the private chapel at Osborne.

The Prince and Princess of Wales, with their son and two daughters, arrived at Osborne on Tuesday on a visit to the Queen.

POLITICAL.

The Marquis of Salisbury on Tuesday paid a visit to Exeter, and in a building expressly constructed he, in the evening, addressed a meeting of some 10,000 persons on current politics and Parliamentary prospects. His speech was listened to with marked attention, and was greeted at its conclusion with prolonged cheers.

Many of Mr. Gladstone's friends have urged him to prolong his stay in the south of France for another fortnight, and it is expected that he will accept their advice.

An Agricultural Congress was held at Ely on Friday, and was attended by about 240 farmers, labourers, and others connected with the cultivation of land. After many subjects had been discussed, Mr. Chaplin, Minister of Agriculture, addressed the meeting, and deploring the migration of the rural population into the towns, he intimated that legislation on the subject would be introduced into Parliament.

Sir C. Russell, M.P., speaking in Dorsetshire on Friday, declared that Home Rule would not monopolize the attention of Mr. Gladstone's next Government, but amended registration, "one man one vote," payment of members, and shorter Parliaments could well be dealt with by the next Liberal Ministry.

PARLIAMENTARY.

A deputation on Tuesday waited on Mr. Chaplin, President of the Board of Agriculture, to urge that strong measures should be taken to check swine fever, and that compensation for compulsorily slaughtered animals might be granted. Mr. Chaplin concurred with the object of the deputation, but said that in Scotland and Ireland there was not complete unanimity, but the subject would be considered by his colleagues.

IRELAND.

A circular addressed to the members of the Parnellite party in the House of Commons has been issued by Mr. Carew and Mr. Campbell, inviting them to a meeting in the conference room on the day of the opening of Parliament.

A similar circular has been issued by the whips of the other branch of the Nationalist party.

The Landowners' Convention opened its annual Conference on Wednesday in Dublin.

At the fortnightly meeting of the Irish National Federation on Wednesday the receipt of £55 was announced.

GENERAL.

Sir G. Paget, Regius Professor of Physic at Cambridge, died on Friday, aged 83.

The deaths are also announced of the Hon. C. Lindsay, Major-General J. Rose, Admiral J. B. Hay, Admiral C. B. Hamilton, General H. R. Benson, Mr. Tillett, formerly M. P. for Norwich, Col. Sir R. G. Sandeman, Sir C. Wingfield, at one time M.P. for Gravesend, and of Sir Morell Mackenzie, the eminent specialist.

Mr. Spurgeon, the famous Baptist preacher, died on Sunday at Mentone from the effects of Bright's disease. He was 57 years of age. It has been decided that the remains of Mr. Spurgeon shall be embalmed, and brought from Mentone to London when they will be placed in the Metropolitan Tabernacle until the funeral at Norwood Cemetery.

The mortality returns for the past week are somewhat lower, but in London, Brighton, Croydon, and Norwich they are still very high.

The German mail steamer Eider, from New York for Southampton, on Sunday ran on the rocks near Black Gang Chine, Isle of Wight. All the passengers were taken off on Monday, and it is feared that the vessel will become a total wreck.

Four ladies have been recommended to the Treasury by the Labour Commissioners for appointment as Assistant Commissioners to inquire into the condition of women's labour.

Eastbourne was again the scene of serious disturbance on Sunday. The Salvation Army attempted to hold a service on the beach, but the assembled crowd assailed them, and the police were unable to give them adequate protection. Some of the musical instruments were broken, and the Army flag was torn to pieces.

The six men in custody at Walsall, charged will illegal possession of explosives, were further examined on Wednesday, and were again remanded.

A new fast cruiser for the Royal Navy, named the Grafton, was launched at the Thames Ironworks on Saturday.

The Oxford City Council on Wednesday discussed the question of the erection of a statue of Cardinal Newman on a site in Broad-street. It was decided to assent to the statue, but the question of site is to be considered by a committee.

A fierce gale which raged on Monday caused the wall of the Bridgwater Lock of the Manchester Canal to give way, and damage was done which will require some time to repair.

The dispute in the shipbuilding yards on the Tyne and the Wear has thus far resulted in the withdrawal from work of some 10,000 men, and should no arrangement be speedily effected that number will be greatly augmented.

OBITUARY OF THE WEEK.

Maj-Gen C B Young, R E, Ben Ret; Lieut-Col, E E B Bond, Ben Ret; Sir Chas J Wingfield, K C S I, C B, late Ben C S; Sir Thomas Pycroft, K C S I, late Mad C S; Lieut-Col G Harvey, Mad Ret; Lieut J W Tombs, Mad Ret; Col G Kallender, Mad Ret; Col Sir H B Sandford, R A, K C M G, Bo Ret; Lieut-Col Windsor Parker, Ben Ret; Capt W E Cahill, Ben Ret; Mr C Metcalfe, C S I, Ben C S Ret; Col F Hammond, Ben S C; Mr C H Spurgeon; Sir Morell Mackenzie; Sir G E Paget; Sir T W Waller, Bart; Sir J E Eardley-Wilmot; Hon Colin Lindsay; Maj-Gen J Rose; Lieut-Col Windsor Parker; Rev Hugh Hanna, D D; Mr. C W Reynell; Mr. R Brooklebank; Mr. J K Stephen; Lady Mary Fox-Powys, Lady Castlemaine.

The Indian troopship Malabar has been declared unfit for another voyage. She was to have sailed on the 6th inst. with the 1st Battalion Cameron Highlanders for Malta, and thence to convey the 2nd Royal Scots to India. But these troops are to sail in a chartered transport. It was hoped the Crocodile would get away on the 20th. The boilers of the Malabar are very defective; eight of her furnaces require to be rebuilt; and she will barely be ready for the next trooping season. A very large sum will be required to make good all her defects, and it is a question whether it would not be wiser to sell her and the Jumna at once, rather than throw away more money on patching them up for a short time longer.

Major R. Annesley, Cantonment Magistrate, Bareilly, who will complete his fifty-fifth year this September, has, we hear, been granted an extension of service till 1st April 1893, or till further orders. Major Annesley is the second senior Cantonment Magistrate in the N.-W. Provinces, and is also the Commandant of the Rohilkund Volunteer Rifles, and it is but just to remark that that corps owes its present proficiency in no small degree to the solicitude and energy which he has always shown in matters connected with its welfare and advancement.

LORD SALISBURY AT EXETER.

There was a great demonstration at Exeter on Feb. 2 when the Marquess of Salisbury addressed a huge gathering in a building specially constructed to hold 10,000 persons. Lord Clinton presided, and a combined vote of thanks to Lord Salisbury and confidence in the Government was moved by Sir Stafford Northcote, seconded by the Earl of Morley.

THE DUKE OF CLARENCE AND THE KHEDIVE.

Lord Salisbury, on rising to respond, met with an enthusiastic greeting. His first words were a reference to the late Duke of Clarence, whose death led to a postponement of the gathering. He said:—It was impossible that we could come together in such numbers at a moment of national grief, and all of us deeply sympathised with that magnetic feeling which ran through the nation, from one end of it to the other, of bitter sorrow for the amiable Prince whom we had lost, and of deep and earnest sympathy for those illustrious parents and that royal family to whom this nation owes so much. We have lost, during this terrible year, many great and illustrious names; but I will only say one word with respect to one loss which, in my department of government, we deeply feel, who fell before the same plague, the illustrious leader of Egypt, who was our ally. He was an able, straightforward, honest man, and the perfect integrity of his course and the clearness of his sagacity enabled him to steer his country through many difficulties in very troublous times. He was a firm believer in his own religion, and a supporter of his own race, and he never suffered it to be injured or put back. But he was ready to receive in a royal and intelligent spirit, the trained experience and skill which England was able to place at his disposal. The result has been a recovery for the land of Egypt from financial and social suffering which had been almost unexampled, and which is due to this mixture of Turkish tenacity and resolution with English-trained intelligence and strength. We have every ground for hoping that he is succeeded by a Sovereign who will carry out all his wise traditions, and that the benefits to his country from that policy will not be less in the future than in the past.

THE COMING ELECTION.

With reference to the political outlook, he said it was as if they were summoned to judgment before a tribunal, and did not know the issue on which the trial was to take place. Their opponents carefully kept from them what they wanted the country to adopt, and attempted to divert attention from this strange and unusual manœuvre by bringing a great many other topics before the public. They professed, and no doubt felt, a great interest in the labourers; but covered their designs with so much indefinite language that they withdrew themselves from the dangers of criticisms. But the inferior agents of the party, while careful on the platform in large towns, when they were in a country parish with no "chiel taking notes," there was no limit to the promises they would make if voters would vote Radical—profits which were to be at the expense not only of their neighbours, the farmer and the squire, but of the eighth commandment. He did not lament that the discussion had turned on matters of domestic reform. He earnestly invited discussion, and hoped it would be protracted and exhaustive, because he was greatly afraid of hasty precipitate, ill-considered legislation in this matter.

RURAL MISERY.

The cause of the great rural misery in the early part of the century undoubtedly was the old Poor Law, and there is great danger that in these days we may forget the bitter experience which our fathers learned, and return to all the fallacies and all the dangers from which they, and especially the Liberal Party in those days, shook themselves free. The fault of the Poor Law was not indifference or half-heartedness. It was the very reverse. It was lavish in the amount of its relief. He would not say that there is nothing in the new Poor Law that might be amended in that respect, or that we have attained absolute perfection, but, at all events, we have not got to that point which had been reached under the old Poor Law, when sometimes the whole value of a parish was expended in the relief of the poor. That is to say the rates amounted to 20s. in the pound, and instead of being a blessing to the poor, the relief given in this lavish manner was considered by the employers of labour in the wages that they offered, and the wages were driven down precisely in proportion to the relief given, or even in much greater proportion, and the poor man was placed in this position, that he could not leave his parish or he would lose his relief. Under the new Poor Law we have emerged from that state of things. It must be remembered that no man and no class of men ever rise to any permanent improvement in their condition of body or of mind except by relying upon their own personal efforts. The wealth with which a rich man is surrounded is constantly tempting him to forget that truth, and you see in family after family men degenerate from the position of their fathers because they are sluggish and enjoy what has been placed before them without appealing to their own exertions. The poor man, especially in these days, may have a similar temptation offered to him by legislation, but the same inexorable rule will work. The only true and lasting benefit which statesmen can give to the poor man is to so shape matters that the greatest possible opportunity for the exercise of his own moral and intellectual qualities shall be afforded to him by the law, and therefore it is that, in my opinion, nothing that we can do this year, and nothing that we did before, will equal, in the benefit that it will confer upon the physical condition—and with the physical will flow also the moral too—of the labouring classes in the rural districts, that measure for free education which we passed last year.

PARISH COUNCILS.

With regard to the remedies proposed by the Gladstonites, the only one that appears to be received with any enthusiasm by their Radical friends is the institution of parish councils. It was first recommended as something that should add to the interest of village life, but he did not think it the duty of the Government to take care of the amusements of its citizens, and, if it were, there were undoubtedly other ways in which it could be done more effectually. He had attended meetings of all kinds, from the two Houses of Parliament to quarter sessions, county councils, parish vestries, and so on; but he never had the opportunity of deriving any amusement from any of them, and if he judged of his own life that it wanted amusement, he should not get himself elected upon any new assembly of that kind. But the evil of this multiplication of councils had not been sufficiently noticed. If they created a political machine which had not enough work to do it would create work. He did not say parish councils would do any particular harm beyond raising the rates, but every unnecessary increase of deliberative bodies meant increase of expense, and that seemed to him an imperfect and unsatisfactory mode of relieving the hardships of the labourers.

OLD AGE PENSIONS AND SMALL HOLDINGS.

A much more hopeful method was that suggested by Mr. Chamberlain for old age pensions. He had no doubt the principle of it was sound, if only it could be done. In order to be effective it must be done on sound business principles, and they had not gone sufficiently into detail to know whether that could be effected. If it can be done without imposing serious burdens on the rest of the community it will be a very great benefit to the poor. It would be a very sound exercise of the powers of the Government, and could do nothing but good if, without interfering with existing institutions that work well, they could put within the reach of every poor man the power of making effective provision for the days of darkness, the days of helplessness and of old age, and keeping himself from the possibility of having to apply to the workhouse for relief. With regard to small holdings, he was anxious to multiply small property, and repudiated the assertion of the Gladstonites that the idea was stolen from them. Small holdings were not the most economical way of cultivating the land, but there were other things more important than economy. A small proprietory constitutes the strongest bulwark against revolutionary change—the soundest support for Conservative feeling and institutions. That was no mere theory: it had been tried under most exacting circumstances. In France, which had been racked and racked again by the paroxysms of revolution, the administrative machine had been held together, and law had been supported, and, on the whole, society had been able, in spite of revolutions, to go on, because society was founded on the broad basis of what Lord Beaconsfield well called a territorial democracy. How far it would be possible to do it in this country was a much more serious question. There was no doubt that there had been a constant tendency on the part of the owners of small properties to sell them, and invest the price in more lucrative concerns, and until they tried he did not know whether any action of the State would be able to create a peasant proprietary on a large scale; but it seems very desirable that the experiment should be tried, and it should be seen that, so far as the Government and so far as other classes of society were concerned, they earnestly desired that the yeomen and the labourer should remain upon the land, and should contribute their strength to the strength of the country.

IRELAND AND THE BYE-ELECTIONS.

Though he had dealt with these matters, Lord Salisbury did not think they were the points on which the general election would turn. Ireland still remains the burning question of the hour, and it is the fate of Ireland that this election—and, possibly, the next and the next after that—will be called upon to decide. It was the fashion to say that the question is already decided by the bye-elections, and he had been the subject of some uncomplimentary remarks because he had not advised a dissolution of Parliament upon the subject; but he did not attach very much importance, certainly, to the more recent of these bye-elections. Their character was not sufficiently appreciated. Referring specially to Rossendale and South Molton, he pointed out that both were cases in which very influential men were removed by the hand of death. They had induced constituencies which in 1885 voted strongly Radical to go on supporting them in 1886. The motive of supporting them disappeared after they disappeared, and the issue that was put to the constituencies was practically not that of 1886, "Will you support your old member, in whom you trust?" but—"What particular set of opinions do you intend to support?" The important point was what change there had been in the minority, and he showed that if the opinion of all the constituencies of the country had changed to the same extent they certainly would have a Unionist majority at the next election. In any case that election would be followed by others. It would not be a turning point, or final election; but the early stage of a long and protracted struggle. This Irish question concerned the deepest interests of the country and they would be unworthy of the positions to which they aspired, if they did not contest it to the very end before they admitted failure. His belief was that their opponents had not distinctly made up their minds what to do on this Irish question, and he urged that no faith should be put in the idea that the Gladstonites, if they got into power by the aid of the Irish, would give them the slip and evade Home Rule. If they moved the least step along this dangerous road separtion would follow.

EFFECT OF HOME RULE ON ENGLAND.

He wanted them to consider the position in which such an event would leave England in the eyes of Europe and of the world. Europe and the world will know very well what the circumstances of the case have been. They will not be misled by any sentimental observations about the union of hearts. They will know that Ireland had forced England to give what would then be given, and what would it be? Free Trade England would be setting up near her shores ultra-protectionist Ireland. Protestant England would create an ultraclerical State under the government of Archbishops Croke and Walsh. They would give the power of that State to the enemies of English influence and English power. What conclusion would Europe and the world draw? What conclusion would they draw if they saw that Italy was forced to give up Sicily under similar terms, or that Germany was forced to give up Hanover, or that France was forced to give up Brittany? They would say at once, that this State was either so weak that they must conclude that the period of its vigour had passed by, and that the time of its senility had set in, or that this State was so torn by thoughtless faction that men were willing to sacrifice even the integrity of their Empire, and all the principles in which they most believe and the classes who had borne everything for them and to whom they were most attached, in order that they might get a few more votes for the support of their political factions. Would this be without effect upon their power and standing in the world? And they must remember the vast regions and populations over which they ruled. He could not conceal the deep apprehension with which he looked to any failing or flinching on the part of the people during the trial which destiny had appointed to them.

ZANZIBAR A FREE PORT.

The Zanzibar correspondent of the *Times* telegraphs on Feb. 1:—Mr. Gerald Portal, the British Agent and Consul-General, to-day called with the whole British colony to salute the Sultan and to congratulate him on the step about to be taken in proclaiming Zanzibar a free port. The procession started through lines of troops, Mr. Portal being accompanied by the Sultan's uncle as the representative of his Highness, and proceeded to a large new warehouse, which is to be used as a Custom house. Here Mr. Portal declared the port free, amid great enthusiasm, before a gathering of 5,000 merchants of all nations. He added that every duty was henceforth removed, except that on ammunition and spirits of over 50 degs.

The declaration made by the British Agent at Zanzibar that that place will henceforward be a free port is much commented on in the German papers. The *National Zeitung* says:—"The object of the measure is to render it possible for British and British Indian merchants trading with German East Africa to compete with German commerce. This would, of course, be impossible if British goods had to pay duty both in Zanzibar and on the German East African coast. It will now appear whether the German East African Customs ports have been well chosen. The contention that that was so has been much disputed amongst experts."

The articles of export from India to the German territory in East Africa are mainly raw cotton, Bombay greys, Indian scarves, coloured cotton, and shawls with and without silk and gold and silver thread. The minor articles are of great variety, including a little muslin, Gunia silk and half silk, woollen carpets, Chinese straw mats, leather and leather shoes, copper and brass plates, vessels of tin and zinc, salt and alum, fumigating resins, glass and porcelain goods, including imitation pearls, woods of all kinds, rice, spices, onions, potatoes, and other provisions. Cotton and woollen goods, knives, soap, candles, porcelain and earthenware goods, pigments, tobacco, butter, and cheese are the main articles of import from Europe and America. Sugar comes mostly from the Mauritius.

H. M. S. VICTORIA AGROUND.

The flagship of the Mediterranean Squadron, the ironclad Victoria, ran aground on Friday (Jan. 29) at a point on the western coast of Greece, near Missolonghi. The heavy weights are being removed from the ship previous to attempting to tow her off. No details have yet been received as to how the Victoria got ashore. There is only a very small tideway off the coast of Greece which can be of little assistance in lifting such a vessel at the flood, and it is, consequently, necessary so to lighten her that she will float independently of the flood tide. It is agreed that many rocks exist on the Greek coast which are not marked upon the charts carried by British men of war, and this is understood to be owing to the fact that the hydrographers who drew up the charts never contemplated that such a huge ship as the Victoria would ever be passing through these waters.

The Victoria is one of the largest and most powerful battle-ships in the navy. She is 340ft. long, and her beam is 70ft. Her engines, which were constructed by Messrs. Humphreys and Tennant, are of 14,000 indicated horse-power, and with 1,200 tons of coal on board she can steam 7,000 knots at a speed of ten knots an hour, her maximum speed being about seventeen knots. Her displacement is 10,500 tons, and she draws 27ft. 3in. She cost for hull £612,522; for machinery, £112,333; total, £724,855. She carries eighteen inches of compound armour on her turret and its redoubt, sixteen inches on her side batteries, and has a protective deck of three inches of steel. Her armament consists of two 111-ton breechloading guns mounted in the turrett, one 29-ton gun mounted aft, a broadside battery of twelve 6-in 5-ton guns (six on each side), twenty-one quick-firing guns, eight machine-guns, and four torpedo-tubes. Her full complement is 590 officers and men. She was built at the Elswick Company's yard on the Tyne, where she was launched in April 1887. She was completed two years later, and in March, 1890, was commissioned as the flagship of the Mediterranean Squadron by Sir Anthony H. Hoskins. She now carries the flag of Sir George Tryon, her captain being the Hon. Maurice A. Bourke, and her commander H. S. F. Niblett.

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE.—February 5.

ARRIVALS REPORTED.

Mr J L Herald, B C S — Lt G S Young, I S C
Lt-Col A M Hogg, Bo S C — Lt D G Moothat n, B
Capt J de C D Meade, I S C — Lt G A F Sanders, R E
Capt C B Judge, I S C

GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

Mr R H Hamilton, B, 6 mo — Maj O'Moore Creagh, V C, I S C, 6 mo
Mr C H Hutton, B, 3 mo — Lt W Donnan, I S C, 4 mo
Mr H S Styan, B, 6 mo — Surg Lt-Col T H Handley, O I E, B, 122 days
Mr E McCallum, Bo, 6 mo — Surg Capt W Deane, B, 6 mo
Mr A Stuart, Bo, 3 mo
Col P H Greig, Bo Inf, 6 mo

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

Mr E E Elwes, B — Maj J L A'bergh Mackay, I S C
Mr J L Jenkins, Bo C S — Capt G A M oney, I S C
Col T Shepherd, I S C — Lt H Lowth er, I S C
Lt-Col M W Stevens, I S C — Lt W J Ryc'er, I S C

The Madras Government is about to address the Government of Ceylon in view to ascertaining whether there is any objection to the adoption of the division of the pearl fishery season between that Government and the Madras Government as proposed by the Board of Revenue.

THE SURRENDER OF MRS. OSBORNE.

PAINFUL SCENE IN COURT.

On the 5th inst. a large crowd awaited admission to the Old Council Chamber, which has for some time been used for the trial of City suits by judges of the High Court, but those connected with the case or having business at the court were first allotted seats, the remainder falling to those of the general public, who happened to be the first to enter. Some time prior to the opening of the doors Mrs. Osborne, who had surrendered the previous day, entered the court by a private way, and took a seat at the solicitors' table, with Captain Osborne on her right, and Inspector Taylor, who met the boat at Dover, on her left. The change in her appearance was startling, and many who saw her from day to day during the action for slander frankly confessed that recognition under any other circumstances would have been indeed a hard matter. She was dressed in deep black and wore a veil, which covered a face painfully thin and wan. Linking his arm in hers, Captain Osborne continually tried to comfort his wife, who, burying her head in her hands, sobbed convulsively. From time to time she seemed to get calmer, but only to break out afresh in a paroxysm of grief.

Mr. Lewis Coward, who appeared with Sir C. Russell and Mr. Mathews at the Law Courts, now represented Mrs. Osborne, instructed by Mr. St. John Wontner. On the bench were the Lady Mayoress, Sir R. Hanson, M.P., Sir G. Monckton, and Mr. T. Alderman Ritchie. When the Lord Mayor took his seat the Chief Clerk, Mr. Douglas, asked if anyone represented the Treasury, and Chief Inspector Swanson said that for the moment he appeared both for Scotland Yard and the Treasury. Mr. Douglas stated that the Solicitor to the Treasury had been communicated with, but the Lord Mayor said of course they could not proceed without the Treasury representative, and he would leave the chair for a few minutes. Subsequently he returned, and Mr. Coward, noticing the painful effects the delay was producing on Mrs. Osborne, said:—My Lord, I appear here for Mrs. Osborne, and suggest it might be possible to proceed even without the assistance of Her Majesty's Treasury. I think it would be better for all parties concerned. The warrant might be proved, and the information read over, and, of course, there might be a remand. I desire to say that Mrs. Osborne has surrendered entirely at her own free will and I trust there will be no unnecessary delay.

The Lord Mayor: The Treasury is now being communicated with, and I have decided to wait until 11 o'clock. It is now 10 minutes to 11. I would suggest that Mrs. Osborne should now leave the court and go to Committee-room No. 1, where no doubt there would be better ventilation and more comfort.

Mrs. Osborne, who appeared more broken down even than when the Chief Magistrate took his seat at 10-30, then endeavoured to rise, but was unable to do so until assisted by Captain Osborne and Detective-Sergeant Taylor. They each took an arm and led her slowly from the court, but she was so weak that she stumbled and nearly fell before reaching the door. The incident caused considerable excitement, many stood up in court, and had to be peremptorily ordered to be seated. Then there was another long interval, and the clock indicated long past 11 before the proceedings were resumed. At 11-30 Mr. Cuffe, one of the solicitors to the Treasury, arrived, and after conversation with Mr. Coward took a seat near him.

Mr. Douglas then asked: Do you wish the defendant brought in?

The Lord Mayor: Having regard to the state of her health, I think not. (To Mr. Cuffe) I have already had her before me.

Mr. Cuffe: I am sorry to have delayed the court—very sorry—but there was a mistake. Permit me now to apply for the formal withdrawal of the warrant on the charge of attempting to obtain money by false pretences issued by the City police.

The Lord Mayor: We have waited very patiently here for an hour——

Mr. Cuffe: I am exceedingly sorry. I was here at 10 o'clock and understood that my presence was not necessary.

The Lord Mayor: Surely you did not receive that officially from the Lord Mayor?

Mr. Cuffe: No; I was under the impression that the warrant having been taken out by the City Police, the application would be made by them.

The Lord Mayor: This warrant was surely taken out at the instigation of the Treasury.

Mr. Cuffe: I was not aware that the Treasury was the informant.

The Lord Mayor: I have a very good memory and I think the chief Clerk will bear me out when I say that at an early stage of this case you were communicated with and were made aware of the fact that the Treasury were the parties to this warrant.

Mr. Cuffe: Your lordship is perfectly correct, but that fact had escaped my recollection for the moment. I am very sorry, and I apologise.

The Lord Mayor: Of course I accept it.

Mr. Coward: Do I understand that this warrant was issued at the instigation of the Treasury.

The Lord Mayor: Yes.

Mr. Coward: And do I understand that no evidence is offered.

The Lord Mayor: I understand that no evidence is to be offered.

Mr. Coward: May I ask now what is the course to be taken by the Treasury.

The Lord Mayor: That has nothing to do with me. I am afraid I must limit it to the stage at which we have arrived. No evidence is offered, and therefore the case is dismissed.

The result was received with applause from the public part of the court.

A CHARGE OF PERJURY.

Immediately after the termination of the proceedings, Inspector Swanson visited Mrs. Osborne in Committee-room No. 1, and, as had been arranged, arrested her on a charge of perjury. After a short interval all the parties proceeded to Bow-street Police-court.

Mrs. Osborne arrived at Dover on the 4th instant by the Foam, the mail packet running in connection with the club service. Officers from Scotland-yard, including Detective Taylor, who held the warrant, awaited the arrival of the boat. Accompanying Mrs. Osborne were Captain Osborne, and Colonel Smith, of the City Police, who met Mrs. Osborne at the Gare du Nord, Paris. From that station, it is said, Colonel Smith took personal charge of the lady. On leaving the Foam, she appeared pale and haggard and was assisted up the gangway by her husband. The passage had been a rough one, and, in common with most of the other passengers, Mrs. Osborne had suffered severely from sea sickness. On board the boat she had been provided with a private cabin; and, in the club train a compartment had been reserved. It was not until Mrs. Osborne was seated in the train that the warrant was produced and read to her. The train arrived in London at about a quarter past 11, and contrary to custom was stopped at London Bridge, that being nearest to the Cloak-lane Police-station, to which it was necessary to go. Here Major Woodhouse, the City Police Commissioner, and Mr. M'Williams, Chief of the City Detective force, were waiting with cabs; and the journey to the police station was effected without attracting much attention. Mrs. Osborne was accommodated for the night at the station-house; bail being inadmissible in the case of a person apprehended on a warrant prior to an appearance before a magistrate.

REPORTED ANTI-ENGLISH DEMONSTRATION IN AFGHANISTAN.

Late events in Persia have been the cause of strange occurrences in Afghanistan. News from Herat has reached Vienna, according to which the population of that city was quite beside itself when it learned that the Shah, to pacify his people, had abolished the tobacco monopoly, granted to an English company. When the report spread that a caravan which had just arrived from Meshed had brought the news (the *Daily News* correspondent says) thousands ran to the bazaars to hear for themselves. A white-haired pilgrim, Hussein Ben Dschemali, who had arrived with the caravan, was lifted on to a camel, and from this elevated post was made to tell his tale in all the bazaars and squares of the city. The crowd everywhere burst into fanatical cries: "Allah bless our Persian brothers!" and shouted that they, too, would clear the country of Kafirs. The soldiers who were in the streets joined in chorus. In the evening the mollahs proclaimed the news from all the pulpits, and called upon their hearers to follow the example of the Persians. In other cities similar occurrences have taken place—for instance, in Karah-Tepeh, Iman Bikak, Mogulbetshe, and even in the frontier town of Kuzun. In Mogulbetshe two Persian artisans were taken out of their workshops, and led round the place in triumph by a crowd bearing flags and whistling. The Russian merchants who are in Herat just now declared they have never been so popular and have never before sold their

THE FINANCES OF PORTUGAL.

On Jan. 30 the Minister of Finance presented to the Cortes his report on the financial situation. In the present crisis, he said, it would be a crime to conceal from the country the full extent of their distress.

The whole receipts for 1890-91, exclusive of loans, amounted to 39,877 contos of reis, and the ordinary expenses of 43,046 contos, together with extraordinary expenses of 8,381 contos; total deficit, 11,550 contos. Taking the expenses of the last six months of 1890-91 as a basis, he estimated those for 1891-92 at 46,742 contos. Against this outlay he calculated receiving 42,085 contos. But 5,500 contos would have to be added for extraordinary expenses and loss on exchange, so that he estimated the total deficit at 10,000 contos of reis (1 conto = 222l. 4s. 5½d.) at least, or 25 per cent. of the public receipts. When the present Ministry entered office on Jan. 16 the floating debt amounted to 23,012 contos (16,029 internal, 6,983 external). Among the Government assets reckoned at the present rate of exchange are advances to various establishments, including the Lusitano Bank and the Royal Railway Company amounting to 11,210 contos, besides guarantees on securities given to various establishments amounting to 1,796 contos which disbursements, if collected, would reduce the floating debt by half. The Government estimates the sacrifices to be made by the creditors, officials, and taxpayers at 8,500 contos of reis, and administrative economies, together with taxes on the manufacture of matches and alcohol at 1,500 contos, thus, securing the sum necessary for the payment of the deficit. The sacrifices will be reduced in proportion as the Treasury debt diminishes. Referring to the monetary question, the Minister considered the constitution of the normal metallic reserves as indispensable for assuring the credit of the fiduciary circulation. The country could not possibly continue to pay 30,000 or 40,000 contos every year abroad for interest on the public debt, loans, &c.; but he relied upon the patriotism of his countrymen to overcome the difficulty, as they had done a former one and still greater distress. He proposed the following economies:—1. "To levy from public functionaries 5 per cent. on incomes from [roughly] 60l.-100l., 10 per cent. on 100l.- 160l., 15 per cent. on 160l.-240l.; and 20 per cent. on incomes above that sum. 2. The supplementary tax of 6 per cent. created in July 1890 on the amount of every kind of taxes paid to be increased as follows:—On taxes exceeding 2l., 10 per cent.; exceeding 22l, 12 per cent.; exceeding 44l., 14 per cent.; exceeding 65l., 16 per cent.; exceeding 88l., 18 per cent.; and exceeding 110l., 20 per cent. 3. The income-tax on all bonds, including the internal public debt and also the external when the interest on the latter is paid in Portugal, to be increased to 30 per cent. The internal and external bondholders to have the option of being exempt from this tax if they agree to join the convention entered into with the exterior debt bondholders. 4. To devote 250 contos in aid of charitable establishments, whose revenue will be reduced in consequence of the new income tax. 5. To negotiate a convention with the holders of bonds of the foreign debt by which payment in gold being guaranteed and the bonds included in one series or maintained in the existing series, holders could convert them into a maximum of half their capital value or accept payment of half their interest in Treasury Cedulas with their interest amortisable with or without permiums. The non-conventioned bondholders to be subject to the regime of the interior debt. The above-mentioned taxes to be enforced from the date of the publication of these proposals until the expiration of the economical year 1892-93, and the Cortes to fix annually new taxes reduced in accordance with the neccessities of preserving an equilibrium in the Budget for future economical years."

THE DEATH OF MR. SPURGEON.

Mr. Spurgeon, as our telegrams told us, died at the Hotel Beau Rivage, Mentone, on the night of Jan. 31. Mrs. Spurgeon, Mr. Harrold (secretary), Mr. Allison (one of his most intimate friends), and Miss Thorne witnessed his last moments. Mr. Spurgeon had been in a comatose condition since noon, and never recovered consciousness. During the previous night he was very restless, but was able to take small quantities of milk. Early on Sunday morning, however, it became evident that recovery was impossible. Once or twice during the morning he just recognised Mrs. Spurgeon, but that was all. Mrs. Spurgeon (says the *Times'* correspondent at Mentone) bore up exceedingly well during the ten days of her husband's severe illness, and after his recovery from what, up to Sunday, she believed to have been a much severer attack before he left England, she did not lose hope. Those around Mr. Spurgeon felt confident that his constitution would again withstand this further attack of illness. It was a return of his former trouble—namely, congestion of the kidneys, complicated by gout. The latter first attacked his hand, and after he took to his bed on Thursday week it spread to his head. Between the attacks on Saturday he was able to speak, and his words showed that he was thinking constantly—first of Mrs. Spurgeon, and then of his congregation, to whom he was most anxious to send some message. All through Sunday they had been informed almost hourly of his condition. For many years Mr. Spurgeon's health was very bad, gout and rheumatism being his chief enemies. He was first stricken by his fatal illness in the summer of last year, and for several weeks his condition was most critical. The greatest anxiety was manifested throughout the country as to Mr. Spurgeon's health. The Archbishop of Canterbury made personal inquiries, and the Queen and the Prince of Wales desired repeatedly to be informed of the progress of his illness. After a time Mr. Spurgeon improved so much that it was possible to remove him to Mentone, and it was hoped that he was on the road to complete recovery. A serious relapse, however, set in about ten days before he died.

The remains of Mr. C. H. Spurgeon have been embalmed, and were on Wednesday placed in a shell, which was put into an olive-wood coffin, in which they were taken yesterday morning to the Scottish Church at Mentone, where a funeral service was held. The interment will take place on Thursday afternoon, next week, at half-past two o'clock, at Norwood Cemetery. The remains will be placed in the centre of the Metropolitan Tabernacle on Tuesday. They will remain there during Tuesday and Wednesday between the hours of ten a.m. and six p.m., and for the whole of that period the doors of the Tabernacle will be open to all. Four memorial services will be held on Wednesday. The funneral service proper will be held in the Metropolitan Tabernacle at eleven a.m. on Thursday, and only seat-holders will be admitted to it. The coffin has been made of olive-wood grown in Mentone. It bears the following inscription:—

In Loving Memory of
CHARLES HADDON SPURGEON,
Born at Kelvedon, June 19, 1834.
Fell asleep in Jesus at Mentone, Jan. 31, 1892.
"I have fought a good fight, I have finished my course, I have kept the faith."

This was the last quotation from Scripture which the preacher uttered ten days before he died, when he spoke the words to his secretary.

Mrs. Spurgeon is bearing up well under her bereavement, but she is not strong enough to travel to England. She will therefore not attend the funeral, but will remain at Mentone for one or two weeks. She has received many telegrams from all parts of the world expressing condolence. The following was the message she received from the Prince and Princess of Wales:—"The Prince and Princess of Wales desire to express their deep sympathy with you in your great sorrow." To this Mrs. Spurgeon replied:—"I most heartily thank you for your kind sympathy. May the Lord who sustains me also comfort and bless you." Canon Fleming also sent a telegram expressing sympathy, and a cablegram was sent from the Bombay Baptist Chapel to Mrs. Spurgeon.

The Lahore paper says that the Delhi-Umballa-Kalka Railway appears to be doomed to meet with accidents. On the 6th instant a collision occurred at Paniput, on the 8th a derailment of one inspection and one second class carriage occurred in the Guggar Station yard, and on the 10th the engine of a ballast train was completely turned over at the points entering the Ganour station yard. The Guggar derailment is stated to be due to a stone being placed on the line at the points, and escaped the notice of the pointsman which seems a very improbable error, and probably the same cause lies here as that at Ganour staion points, where it is evident that the points and crossings must have been out of gauge at the time of the accident, and should reflect on those in charge, as the present running speed of the trains on the Delhi-Umballa-Kalka Railway entails great risk. The engine that was turned over at Ganour is, we hear, so damaged, as to be unfit for further use.

The Minister of Finance has laid before the Chamber a Bill postponing for one year the suppression of the export duty on sugars. The carrying through of the changes in the Dutch Indian revenue duties requires one year more.

AN INDIAN PRINCE SUED FOR BREACH OF PROMISE.

"NASH V. NAWAB MAHMOOD ALI KHAN."

This action by a lodging-house keeper's daughter against an Indian prince to recover damages for breach of promise, came before Mr. Justice Denman and a special jury on Feb. 1.

Mr. Winch, Q.C., and Mr. Rose-Innes were for the plaintiff; Mr. Kemp, Q.C., Mr. Chitty, and Mr. Ralph Bankes for the defendant.

Florence Victoria Nash, examined, said she lived at 53, Talbot-road, Bayswater, with her parents, and would be seventeen on March 12 next. An Indian gentleman named Majeed was engaged to her sister and introduced her to defendant in July last. After she had seen defendant two or three times, they went with others to Margate on August 2 last. The defendant there gave her a diamond ring off his finger and said to her, "I love you, Florence, will you marry me?" She made no reply. About the middle of August defendant came to lodge at her mother's. He was taken ill and she nursed him. When he got well he took her out to theatres. On Sept 28 defendant proposed to her, Majeed Khan being present.

Defendant said, "Will you be my wife?" She said "Yes." Her sister came in immediately after and was told by Majeed what had taken place. Defendant remarked they would all be very happy in India, and hoped that both marriages would take place in December. She was apprenticed to a milliner in Queen's-road, Bayswater, and at defendant's wish she gave up her place. He told her he had a pension of £1,000 a year from the Indian Government and had palaces and estates in India. On Oct. 2 he took her to dine at a restaurant in Hereford-road, Bayswater, where she had champagne, and afterwards defendant took her in a cab to an hotel in Leicester-square. Defendant took a bed and sitting-room and seduced her there. Three hours later she went home. On Oct. 4 she went down to Brighton with the defendant and again went with him to an hotel, returning to her home at night. On Oct. 10, hearing the defendant was preparing to leave England she told her mother of her seduction and of defendant's promise to marry her. She afterwards saw the defendant at the Royal Oak and went with him in an omnibus to a restaurant near the Marble Arch, a friend of his named Yehya being present. The defendant could speak English well enough for her to understand. Yehya suggested she should accept a sum of money and avoid going to law. He told her defendant had a wife in India. When they got out of the omnibus, her mother and a solicitor's clerk came up. Her mother asked defendant if he would marry, and, on his refusal, the solicitor served him with a writ. Cross-examined.—The dates on which defendant had asked her to marry him were Aug. 2 and Sept. 23, Majeed being present. (In her particulars the dates given were Sept. 23 and Oct. 4, no one being present.) She had never asked defendant to send for champagne, nor was the nurse sent away when defendant was ill so that the (plaintiff) might nurse him. She did attend him, but only when her mother was present. He had kissed her and she had not told her mother. She had been to theatres and music-halls with the defendant, and had not got home until after twelve. Her mother made no complaint and did not sit up for her. Her mother had tried to stop her going out, but she took no notice of her words. She went to the Empire with defendant, but did not walk about. On their return defendant kissed her and took indecent liberties. She did not take a sovereign out of his purse or get one from him. She went out once or twice a week with him to theatres and music-halls, not getting home till twelve. Defendant had put her under the influence of liquor before he took her to the Leicester-square hotel. She thought she was going to the Empire. They did not leave the hotel until nearly twelve. She had been to Brighton before she went with defendant. She did not tell him what hotel to stop at, or where he could get rooms for a few hours. She did not tell her mother then of what had taken place. Her mother had previously told her to take care of herself. She understood her to mean that she was not to allow the defendant to take liberties with her. Her mother allowed her to go out with the defendant after that. She had slept on a sofa in defendant's sitting-room which opened into his bedroom, after they had been to Brighton. Defendant came to that room when she was undressed. She was introduced to Dr. Dutt as defendant's intended.

Re-examined. Defendant had never given her money, only presents.

Annie Nash, examined, said she was plaintiff's sister and was engaged to Majeed Khan. She remembered September 28. Majeed told her of what had taken place between her sister and defendant, and defendant said, "Florrie, my wife," pulling plaintiff towards him. There was talk as to both marriages taking place in December. She never heard of any liberties being taken.

Cross-examined: She did not know defendant always required the services of an interpreter. She was still engaged to Majeed. She had seen defendant drunk before he proposed to her sister. He carried a paper with his address to give cabmen.

Re-examined: He was not drunk on September 28.

Mrs. Nash, examined, said she was plaintiff's mother, and knew nothing of the intimacy until her daughter told her in October. Defendant said he would marry her daughter if she would change her religion, and she replied that her daughter was agreeable. He then said he had a wife in India.

Cross-examined: She knew her daughter was engaged to "the Prince." (Laughter.) She did not hear of the seduction until October 10. She thought the promise was foolish talk until she heard of the seduction. She did not know of her daughter going to the Empire with the defendant or of the visit to Brighton. She did not wish her daughter to marry defendant. She never knew until October that defendant was married.

Dr. Dutt, an Indian gentleman, was the next witness called, but said he could not say what form of both was binding on him. He would take an oath or affirm.

Mr. Justice Denman: If you have a religious belief you cannot affirm.

Witness: I have a religious belief, but I will not take the oath on the Testament. (I will swear to tell the truth and the whole truth about this matter, and no humbug. (Laughter.)

Mr. Justice Denman: That is something like the form of oath I once suggested should be adopted. It was passed in the Commons, but was amended into its present shape in the Lords. I do not see how I can allow the witness to affirm, having in my mind the case of "Reg. v. Moore and Brookes," which was only last Saturday before the Court of Criminal Appeal. This gentlemen has a religious belif, and may not therefore affirm. I cannot, therefore, receive his evidence.

Majeed Khan was then called on his subpœna, but did not reply.

For the defence, Mahmood Ali Khan, examined through an interpreter, said he had a pension of £800 a year from the Indian Government. He came to England in May last, and first saw plaintiff when he called on Majeed. He did not ask plaintiff to marry him at Margate. When he was ill at plaintiff's she attended on him, her mother not being present. He did not offer to marry her on Sept. 28. He went out with her, and they used not to return until twelve or one. Her mother knew of their going out together. The first impropriety took place at Talbot-road, and not, as suggested, at Leicester-square. Plaintiff suggested that they should go to other places. She took him to the hotel at Brighton. The mother knew the plaintiff slept on the sofa in his room. She on one occasion had a sovereign from him. That was the only money she had from him, but he had given her gloves, ties, and scent. He had never spoken of marriage. Plaintiff had suggested that they should adopt certain precautions.

Cross-examined: He could not say when the first impropriety took place. It was after his illness. Plaintiff did not refuse very strongly. They did not go to the hotel in Leicester-square until impropriety had taken place four or five times. He had played cards with plaintiff—a game called in his own language "Slate Teeth." The loser had to kiss the winner. (Laughter.) He communicated with plaintiff by signs. There was only one bottle of wine drunk at the dinner before going to Leicester-square. He did not there seduce the plaintiff. There was no talk of marriage on Sept. 28.

Re-examined: He was thirty-five years of age and was married. Harry Giles, managing clerck to defendant's solicitors, said he had to take defendant's instructions through the interpreter.

Mr. Kemp, Q.C., and Mr. Winch, Q.C., having addressed the jury,

Mr. Justice Denman, in summing up, advised the jury to watch the corroborrtive evidence very carefully, as both the mother and sister would have an interest in plaintiff's getting a verdict. He did not think the fact of a seduction being alleged should weigh too much with them if they had to consider the question of damages. The plaintiff's claim was for breach of promise, and that they should keep well before their minds. Her conduct had, according to her own account, been most improper, although she had been warned in terms by her mother to avoid what had actually happened. The learned judge then proceeded to review the evidence most carefully.

The jury having retired for twenty-five minutes found for the defendant.

Judgment accordingly.

Messrs. Mann and Taylor, solicitors for the plaintiff in the above case, have been advised to apply for a new trial, on behalf of the plaintiff, on the following grounds:—(1) The improper rejection of the evidence of Dr. Dutt, and surprise by reason of Mr. Majeed not attending on his subpœna until after the case had closed. Both of these witnesses were to have been called on behalf of the plaintiff as independent corroborative proof of the promise of marriage, upon the absence of which proof the judge commented in summing-up, and the jury were no doubt influenced. (2) That the verdict was against the weight of evidence. Mr. Justice Denman, however, upon application being made to him on Feb. 3, refused to stay execution in the case, which he thought was one that should not have been brought into court.

THE LATE SIR ROBERT SANDEMAN.

Alluding in a leading article on Feb. 2 to the death of Sir Robert Sandeman, the *Times* says:—

Though he could hardly be called a great man, he had in him some of the stuff of which the great makers of British India were made, and he showed a certain resemblance to them both in their good and in their less estimable qualities. With an energy that knew no fatigue and a perseverance which was often called pig-headed obstinacy, he could be dashing or prudent, suave or violent as occasion demanded, and like certain of his great predecessors when dealing with Orientals he was not over-scrupulous about borrowing some of the diplomatic methods and moral standards in use among his opponents. He must often have regretted that his lot had not been cast in the days of Clive and Warren Hastings, when there were no fast steamers to convey despatches quickly to and from the home Government, and none of those postal and telegraphic appliances by which the central authorities now control and direct every step of enterprising politicals. Fortunately for him he was employed chiefly on frontier work, were there is still a little more freedom of action than in the more settled districts, and he habitually allowed himself so much latitude in the interpretation of his instructions that he more than once narrowly escaped a severe official reprimand for disobedience and insubordination. No doubt a good deal might have been said in extenuation, and even in justification, of what he did in opposition to, and almost in defiance of, the wishes of the Government, but he had none of that semi-forensic, semi-bureaucratic talent in which many Indian civilians of the younger generation excel. He was essentially a man of action, and it is as a man of action that he will be remembered and appreciated when his shortcomings as an official and a bureaucrat have long been forgotten. He may be described briefly as the peaceful conqueror of Beloochistan. If the history of the extension of beneficent British rule in India ever comes to be written as it ought to be, the peaceful conquest of Beloochistan and the services of Sir Robert Sandeman will occupy in the record a distinguished place.

Referring to the the foregoing a correspondent writes to the *Times*:—

Your allusions to Lord Clive in your remarks upon Sir R. Sandeman were very appropriate, for in the youthful days of the latter as in the case of the former, misgivings were entertained by the parents as to the future of "that unlucky Bob." But Sir Robert Sandeman had an affectionate nature, and was blessed with a tender, sympathetic father in the late General Sandeman, who bestowed generous encouragement where Clive experienced cold incredulity. When successful in the Quetta affair, Sir R. Sandeman wrote to his father, "What say you of 'that unlucky Bob' now?"

The *St. James's Gazette* says:—

By the death of Col. Sir Robert Sandeman the Indian Government is deprived of the services of a distinguished soldier-civilian who, as Warden of the Marches on the south Afghan frontier, has for many years past discharged a most important duty. No English officer of this generation has done more to make the British name respected and feared by the wild border tribes—Brahui and Balooch, Marri and Pathan; and for many weeks to come the death of Sandeman Sahib will be the chief topic of conversation from the coast of Mekran to the new fort of Sandemanabad. . . . His successful administration of Beloochistan may be explained partly by the great personal influence he exercised over the chiefs and people of the country, and partly by the fact that he was an autocrat with whom the Calcutta Foreign Office seldom thought it necessary to interfere. His rough-and-ready methods were not always above criticism; but they were suitable to local conditions. The time has now come, perhaps, for establishing a more civilised form of government; but whether Balooch and the Pathan will be any the happier for the change remains to be seen.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

Latest dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 21st February, 1892.
(Difference in longitude allowed for.)

Via.	Latest Date. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes
Turkey	..	..	a.m.	..	..
Teheran	20	11	45 p.m.	..	36
Suez	21	7	3 a.m.	1	39

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m. on 21st February, 1892.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum. H.	M.
From Calcutta	..	19	..	6
,, Kurrachee	..	15	..	1
,, Madras	..	15	..	6

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SATURDAY NIGHT, Feb. 20,
10 p.m. — 76·0

SUNDAY, Feb. 21.
6 a.m. — 72·3
10 a.m. — 73·1
2 p.m. — 81·7
4 p.m. — 80·9

In a village in Rajshahi, a Mussulman woman gave birth the other day to four children. She died immediately after child-birth, but three of the children are still alive.

J. H. Jones, Esq., Survey Camp, Toko block, Taranaki, New Zealand, writes:—"Dear Sir,—The bottle of Clements' Tonic I received from you gave me great satisfaction and ease. I suffered from nervous debility and prickly heat and one bottle of Clements' Tonic did me a power of good, and I intend to always keep it by me, as it did so much good." H. Garkell, Esq., writes on May 20th:—"St. Leonards, Sydney,—Dear sir,—I can with pleasure bear witness to the great relief I have received from the use of Clements' Tonic and Dr. Fletcher's Pills. I have been a great sufferer for 11 years from liver disease, with at times considerable enlargement, which caused a swelling in the side under the ribs and was very painful, the abdomen, bowels, &c., always felt very tender on pressure, with most obstinate constipation, for which I took Fletcher's Pills. The first dose caused a copious evacuation and gave great relief, and I thought I was all right, but after a week I was as bad again as before. I again had recourse to Fletcher's Pills, but I took Clements Tonic as well this time and continued it for a couple of months. After the first dose I felt better and got rid of all the symptoms I used to have, as flushings of heat and cold, splitting headaches, pains in the side and small of the back, extreme lassitude, and the general feeling of 'all right to-day, seedy to-morrow,' all these symptoms with many others I used to have, but now, thanks to Clements' Tonic, I am quite cured. I can get up in a morning refreshed by the night's rest, and can eat a good breakfast, whereas before taking the medicine I scarcely ever could eat anything, and when I did it nearly always made me vomit, but now I am quite well and have been so for 5 months. I have no cause to fear a relapse. I don't mind your publishing my case if you add nothing to it, as it may bring relief to similar sufferers." Thomas Oliver, Esq., proprietor, *Lillydale Express*, Vic., writes under date Nov. 10th, 90:—"Dear Sir,—About two months ago Mrs. Oliver went to Sydney as weak and helpless as a child, notwithstanding the doctors had tried to baffle her complaint. Her friends in Sydney (with whom she is at present) persuaded her to take Clements' Tonic, and from reports the results are almost magical, instead of only being able to walk 100 yards she can now walk half a mile without the least trouble. She hopes to return shortly, she says, 'a new creature' thanks to Clements' Tonic." Such grateful acknowledgments as these must carry conviction to the most sceptical mind; the great pity is that owing to the wonderful efficacy of this remedy, unscrupulous traders offer substitutes in place of Clements' Tonic when this article is demanded. Patients must remember that a man who will sell an inferior article for the sake of extra profit is a villain and a rogue, for he not only robs you of your money, but trifles with your health, for whilst you fancy you are secure, the disease is making headway all the time. Beware of these swindlers and expose them to your neighbours, and buy no Tonic that does not bear the signature of F. Moore Clements in blue ink on wrappers and labels, and the address, New-town, N.S.W.

THE *LONDON GAZETTE*.

WAR OFFICE, PALL-MALL, FEB. 2.

11th Hussars—Lieut E S E Harrison to be Capt, vice T M Jones Tailby, seconded.

14th Hussars—Sec Lieut S Barrington is removed from the Army; Gent Cadet W Henry, from the Royal Military College, to be Sec Lieut, vice S Barrington.

16th Lancers—Lieut-Col and Col T Davison, on completion of six years' service as a regimental Lieut-Col, is placed on half-pay.

17th Lancers—Maj E A Belford to be Lieut-Col, vice Col S M Benson, placed on half-pay; Sup Maj F W Benson to be Maj, vice E A Belford.

18th Hussars—Lieut H A F C F S Greville to be Capt, vice H T Laming, appointed Adjt.

Grenadier Guards—Sup Capt A F Aoland-Hood to be Capt, vice E C Ellice, retired.

LINE BATTALIONS.

(Royal West Surrey Regt)—Sec Lieut F B B Pickard to be Lieut.

The Buffs (East Kent Regt)—Sup Capt A H Coles, D S O, to be Capt, vice G H Chippindall, seconded.

The Royal Warwickshire Regt—Lieut A A Longden is seconded for service with the Indian Staff Corps; Sup Lieut G T Young to be Lieut, vice A B Longden. The undermentioned Sec Lieuts are seconded for service with the Indian Staff Corps:—C R Johnson, W H Norman.

The Norfolk Regt.—Lieut W C Paleologus is seconded for service with the Indian Staff Corps.

The East Yorkshire Regt.—The restoration to the establishment, dated the 1st of January, 1892, of Sup Capt F S Inglefield, is vice H D Staopole, seconded, and not as stated in the *Gazette* of the 5th of January, 1892. Lieut E Gloster to be Capt, in succession to Maj J R Young, appointed to the Staff. The undermentioned Sec Lieuts to be Lieut:—G Moffitt, vice E Gloster; J A Unett, vice W H Armstrong, seconded; H G W Wayne, vice G Moffitt, seconded.

The Royal Irish Regt—Capt and Bt-Maj B J C Doran is seconded for service on the Staff; Lieut J S M Shea is seconded for service with the Indian Staff Corps! Sec Lieut J G Edwards to be Lieut, vice J S M Shea.

The Lancashire Fusiliers—Capt R B Page is seconded for service as Adjt of the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Rifle Corps.

The Royal Scots Fusiliers—Sec Lieut H E Gogarty to be Lieut, vice F V S Churchill, promoted into the Gloucestershire Regt.

The South Wales Borderers—The undermentioned Sec Lieuts to be Lieut:—E G Jones, Probationer Indian Staff Corps, vice W H Norris, resigned; M J B de la P Beresford, to complete establishment.

The King's Own Scottish Borderers—Lieut A W W A Thellusson to be Capt, vice R L Blosse, seconded. The undermentioned Sec Lieuts to be Lieuts:—C J Cumberlege, Probationer Indian Staff Corps, vice A W W A Thellusson; T B Fulton, to complete establishment.

The Manchester Regt—Lieut E M Hughes is seconded for service with the Indian Staff Corps.

The Prince of Wales's Leinster Regt (Royal Canadians)—Lieut d'A C Brownlow is seconded for service with the Indian Staff Corps. Lieut-Col and Col J Gatacre, C B, Indian Staff Corps, is granted the substantive rank of Col in the Army, and is appointed to command a second class district in India with the rank of Brig.-Gen whilst so employed, vice Maj-Gen H S Anderson, C B, Indian Staff Corps, who vacated that appointment on promotion.

Lidut-Col and Col A H Prinsep, Bengal Cavalry, is appointed a Col on the Staff in India, and is granted the substantive rank of Col in the Army.

Lieut-Col and Col E W Begbie, D S O, Madras Infantry, from Asst Adjt-Gen, is appointed Deputy Adjt-Gen, Headquarters, Madras, and is granted the substantive rank of Col in the Army, vibe Col H R Hope, Madras Cavalry, appointed Secretary to the Government of Madras.

Lieut-Col W Stainforth, Madras Infantry, is appointed Asst Adjt-Gen Headquarters, Madras, and is granted the substantive rank of Col in the Army, vice Col E W Begbie, D S O, Madras Infantry.

Lieut-Col F E Stevens, Army Service Corps, to be a Deputy Asst Adjt-Gen.

Capt J C Young, the Royal Sussex Regt, to be a Deputy Asst Adjt-Gen for Instruction, vice Lieut-Col R Hill, retired.

Medical Staff—Surg-Maj-Gen. Sir J A Hanbury, M B, F R C S I, K C B, is placed on retired pay; Surg-Lieut-Col J G Rogers, M B, D S O, retires on retired pay.

Veterinary Department—The undermentioned gentlemen to be Veterinary-Lieuts, on augmentation:—H J Axe, A G Seath, F D Hunt, E D Martin.

Half-pay—Maj W F Nuthall, from the Manchester Regt, to be Lieut-Col.

MEMORANDA.

Maj-Gen W Mussenden retires on retired pay.

Col H R Hope, Madras Cavalry, is granted the local rank of Brigader-Gen whilst Secretary to the Government of Madras

Lieut-Col W F Nuthall, from half-pay, is continued in the appointment of 1st Class Asst Inspr of Warlike Stores.

Capt C J Mackenzie, Seaforth Highlander's (Rossshire Buffs, the Duke of Albany's own) is granted the local rank of Maj whilst employed at Gilgit.

The promotion to the rank of Lieut of the undermentioned Sec. Lieuts are cancelled, those officers having been transferred to the Indian Staff Corps with anterior dates: C U Price, the Royal Dublin Fusiliers; C R Kauntze, the Suffolk Regt; H H Harrington, the Welsh Regt; H de B Codrington, the Prince of Wales's Own (West Yorkshire Regt).

ARMY MEDICAL RESERVE OF OFFICERS.

Surg-Capt J H Day, M D, to be Surg-Maj.

CURIOUS BREACH OF PROMISE CASE.

In the Queen's Bench Division on Tuesday, 23th ult., before Mr. Justice Grantham and a common jury, the case of Ackerman *v.* Saunders came on for trial. This was an action for breach of promise of marriage brought by a Frenchwoman who had been employed as cook in several establishments in London, against a man considerably her junior. Mr. Wildey Wright was for the plaintiff, and Mr. Crisp was for the defendant.

Mr. Wright, in opening the case, said the plaintiff, Marie Lucy Ackerman, was a French cook, who had saved money out of her earnings. The defendant was aware of this fact, and he proposed marriage several times, but was refused on account of their ages. He swore that he would never marry anybody else.

Marie Lucy Ackerman was then called, and said that about the middle of 1887 she was living in Ecclestonstreet, Pimlico, and there met the defendant at the house of a mutual friend. He afterwards visited her, and used to come to see her every night after he left his work. In October 1887, the defendant asked her to be his wife. She told him she was older than he was, and she refused his offer at first, but as he asked her repeatedly she at length consented. The defendant visited her frequently at the different places in which she was in service. He had supper with her almost every night, for which she had always to find everything. At this time he was living with his mother, and the plaintiff was introduced as his intended wife. The defendant's mother objected to her as being too old, but he told her never to mind. At his invitation she went to stay with him and his mother for two or three months in 1888. During part of the courtship he used to drink about three bottles of port wine per week, for which she had to pay. He told her of a firm in the City from whom she was to get the wine. She paid the firm over £9 for wine for him. She went into a situation at Saxmundham, and he came down to visit her for a week. She got a room for him for which she paid.

Mr. Wright here read a letter, and said it contained, he thought, the only touch of love in the letters (Laughter.) The defendant wrote:—"I hope you are quite well. I should like to give the window a tap, and hear you say what is dat." (Laughter.)

The witness said she received the letter, and further stated that the defendant showed her a house in Alexandra-square which he intended to take, as it would save him £20 a year in coming home to dinner. He showed her a dinner-service in a shop window which he said he intended to buy, and some furniture at his house which he said would be theirs when they were married. Every three months when she got her wages she gave him £5 for the house. (Laughter.) In all he got £20 from her. He introduced her to his sister; but although they were very intimate in the sister's presence, he did not mention the marriage. The defendant went to Yarmouth for a holiday, and up to that time they had been on affectionate terms. She went subsequently to see his mother, and the defendant then treated her coolly. She asked him why he was making a fool of her, and he said he was not going to marry her now—that he had his cousin to marry. (Laughter.) She said she thought it was bad behaviour. She had never asked him to marry her, and he ought to recompense her for what she had done. That interview took place in the defendant's house in Hasker-street. She subsequently went to Wales, and he wrote telling her that he was married. She found that that was not so, as he was not married until Christmas of 1890. The plaintiff further said she used to see him nearly every day at Kensington Museum, and asked him to pay for all the kindness she had done to him. He said he would only deal with her through a solicitor. She said she would not go to his solicitor, as she had got one of her own. (Laughter.) He promised to be kind to her, but she said she would trust him no more. He told her he had 35s. a week, and was to be promoted, and that he had some shares in a building society.

Mrs. Warren, a nurse, gave corroborative evidence as to the promise of marriage.

Mr. Crisp, in opening the case for the defendant, called the attention of the jury to the extraordinary character of some of the letters which the plaintiff had written, some of which, he suggested, proved that her mind was unsettled.

Mr. Saunders, the defendant, was then called. He said he was one of the co-executors of the late Mr. Pritchard, who died in 1886. The first time he spoke to the plaintiff was at the time of Mr. Pritchard's death. Miss Ackerman was entitled to £25 under the will, and was residuary legatee. She was then temporarily staying at the house in Eccleston-street. At her invitation he went to see her to talk over Mr. Pritchard's will. There was great delay, and the estate was not divided until twelve months after. Whenever he saw Miss Ackerman it was to inform her how affairs were going on. He never made any overture or promise to marry the plaintiff.

THE DEFENDANT CROSS-EXAMINED.

On Wednesday (29th ult.) the defendant was cross-examined by Mr. Wildey Wright. He said he was an "abstractor clerk," and had been in Kensington Museum at a salary of £91 10s. per annum. He had been engaged to his cousin for four years before he married her. The engagement was not a "strict engagement."

When did you become definitely engaged?—Do you mean when did I present her with an engagement ring?

Mr. Wright: No. When were you engaged?—We became engaged in April, 1890.

Mr. Wright: You say you were betrothed to her before April, 1890, when you became engaged to her? You may understand it, but I don't.—Yes, I say so. He was living at 23, Conizor-road, Parson's-green. The rent of the house was £36 a year. The house belonged to his wife absolutely. She found the money to purchase it. He admitted that he had been fortunate in a pecuniary point of view in his marriage.

Mr. Wright: Your wife is possessed of a generous income?—That she is not. (Laughter.) The witness added that the relations between himself and the plaintiff were those of friendship. It might have been a close friendship. He visited her twice at Eccleston street and frequently at Rosary-gardens. That was not because the wines were good and the supper also good. The wines were bad, about eightcenpence a bottle. He would have been bad-mannered to have refused to drink them. (Laughter.) During the friendship he had reason to doubt the truthfulness of the plaintiff. He became convinced of it before he went to Yarmouth in the summer of 1890. During all that time marriage was never suggested. Asked if he knew any reason why the plaintiff said he promised her marriage, the witness answered that it was spite at his marriage. He thought the plaintiff crazed all the time he knew her. He thought her frivolous whilst he was serious.

In what way was she crazed?—Crazed after me.

Mr. Justice Grantham: I suppose that was a sign of her insanity. (Loud laughter.)

Cross-examination continued—He admitted that he wrote to the plaintiff what was not true in reference to his marriage. He did not owe the plaintiff any money. He paid money for her into her building society. He had not borrowed money from the plaintiff. Referred to a letter of his to the plaintiff in which he wrote, "Having a little money in hand from your loan I have purchased some shares for you in my name," he said he could not recall what the passage meant, unless it had reference to the investment of the plaintiff's legacy.

The Judge—A legacy is not a loan.

Cross-examination continued—He might have sent his love to the plaintiff when he wrote to her. This did not strike him as being an unusual thing as between friends. He had never tried to induce the plaintiff to make a will in his favour. She did make a will in his favour, but it was torn up or sent back to her.

By the Judge—The will was in his custody. He did not know what right he had to destroy it. He attached no importance to it.

By Mr. Wright—He did not know if the will was destroyed by him or by his brother, who wrote it.

Mr. Crisp—Was there ever anything more in your relations with the plaintiff than pure, Platonic friendship?—No.

There was nothing but business relations between you?—That's all—friendship.

In reply to further questions by Mr. Crisp, the defendant said the plaintiff's a legacy under Pritchard's will was 25l. The cheque was paid through his bank. The plaintiff fully approved of all he did in the matter.

The plaintiff, in answer to the Judge, said the defendant had asked her to make the will. It was afterwards torn up. The defendant never told her at all of his engagement to his cousin.

The defendant: I say I did.

Mrs. Saunders, the defendant's mother, in reply to Mr. Crisp, said the plaintiff was a guest for three months at her house, but was not regarded or treated in any way as the intended wife of the defendant.

Cross-examined by Mr. Wright—The defendant's cousin did not stay at her house before her marriage. It was not at the defendant's suggestion that she received the plaintiff as a visitor. That was in 1889.

Mrs. Barnard, mother of the child alleged by the defendant to have been adopted by the plaintiff, said the plaintiff stated when she came to take the child away that she was going to adopt it. Witness had registered the child in the name of Saunders. She received some money from the plaintiff, but none from the defendant.

This closed the defendant's case.

Mr. Crisp, in addressing the jury, commented on the fact that the plaintiff's fellow-servants had not been called as witnesses. He ridiculed the idea of the defendant having ever proposed marriage to any woman of advanced years in the plaintiff's position There is no evidence, said the learned counsel, that he ever placed a chaste kiss upon her maiden lips. (Laughter.) She being a French woman, he may have kissed her hand, but there is no evidence even of that. We have no evidence of their having sat side by side, he with his arm round her waist, in the style which you and I, gentlemen, married men, adopted in the days of our courtship. (Laughter.) Oh, what a phlegmatic affection! Oh, what a Platonic love! (Laughter.) No passion, no warmth, not even temporary excitement. (Laughter.)

Mr. Wildey Wright submitted that the defendant's denials of the plaintiff's statements were unworthy of credence, and hoped the jury would teach him by their verdict that a woman's heart was not a mere machine to be wound up at pleasure and trifled with as he had trifled with the feelings of Miss Ackerman.

Mr. Justice Grantham summed up strongly against the defendant, some of his references to what he regarded as the defendant's contemptible conduct evoking applause in court, which his lordship checked.

The jury, after retiring for half-an-hour to deliberate returned with a verdict for the plaintiff for 165l., for which his lordship gave judgment. The verdict was received with further applause in court.

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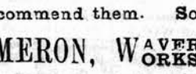

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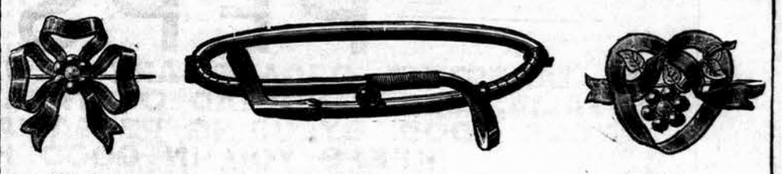

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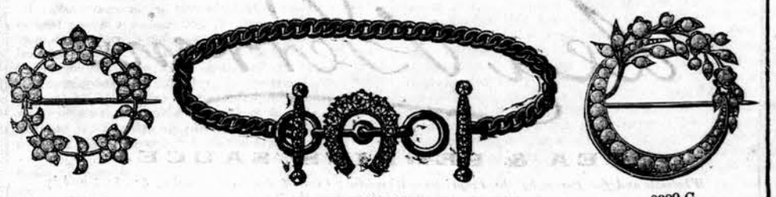

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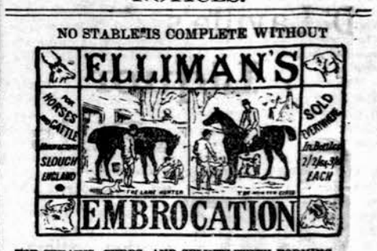

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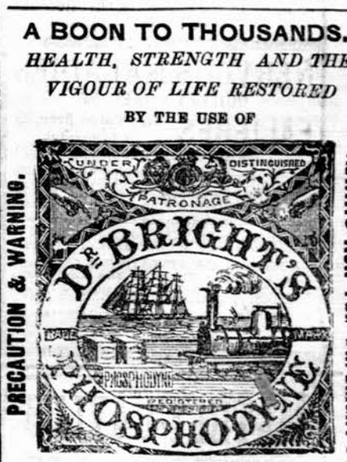

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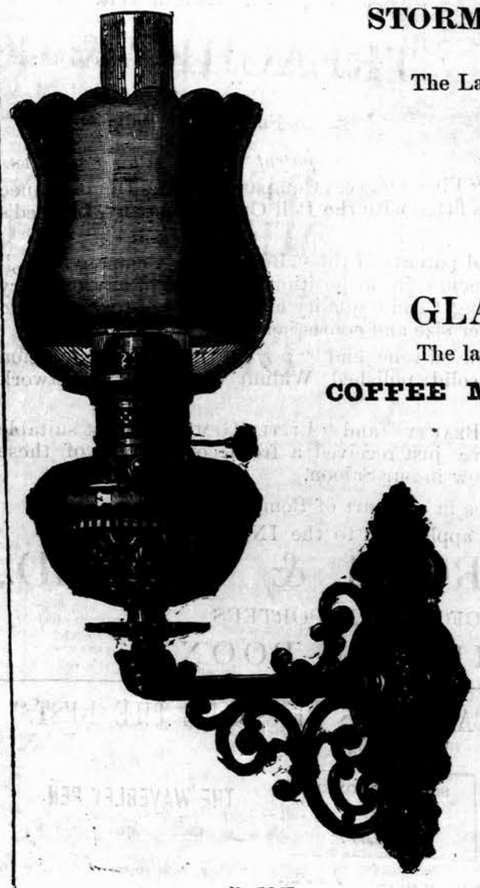
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